

A
RELATION
OF A
JOURNEY

OF THE
Right Honourable
My Lord

HENRY HOWARD,

From *London to Vienna*, and
thence to *Constantinople*;

In the Company of his Ex-
cellency Count *Lesley*, Knight
of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*,
Counsellour of State to his Imperial
Majesty, &c.

And Extraordinary Ambassadour
from *Leopoldus* Emperour of *Germany*
to the *Grand Signior*, *Sultan Mahomet*
Han the Fourth.

Written by *John Burbury* Gent.

London, Printed for *T. Collins* and *I. Ford*,
at the *Middle-Temple* gate, and
S. Hickman at the *Rose* in *St. Pauls*
Church-yard. 1671.

RELATION

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TO THE
Honourable
HENRY HOWARD,

Eldest Son of the
Right Honourable
MY LORD
HENRY HOWARD.

SIR,
Pictures, which relate to a Family;
are usually exposed

A 3 in

The Epistle

in Galleries, that the
Heir by looking on
them; may not only
see the Features, but
read too the Vertues
and generous Ex-
ploits of his truly No-
ble Ancestors. This Pi-
cture of my Lord, your
Fathers Journey in-
to *Turky* (whom you
have so lively coppied
in your early Travels
abroad) I humbly
present

Dedictory.

present at your Feet,
being sure it will have
a choice place in the
Gallery of your
Mind, since the Ori-
ginal it self (which
extracts admiration
from all) will doubt-
less as highly deserve
of Posterity, as any of
your greatest Proge-
nitours.

Here without the
Wind of Adulation,

A 4 I

The Epistle

I might row down the
Stream of my Lord
your Fathers Quali-
ties, and excellent En-
dowments, but re-
membring that you
two only differ in
time, I shall but say
this (least I seem to
flatter you) that you
are most happy in
your Father, and your
Father as happy in
you.

May

Dedicatory.

May your Happiness like the *Danube*
(which in its long
passage through *Ty-*
role, Bavaria, Au-
stria, and Hungary,
receives thirty Na-
vigable Rivers, e're
it falls into the Sea)
increase all along in
the course of your
Life, till it come to be
as great, as to your
Noble Self, and your
Family,

The Epistle, &c.
Family, the devotion
is of,

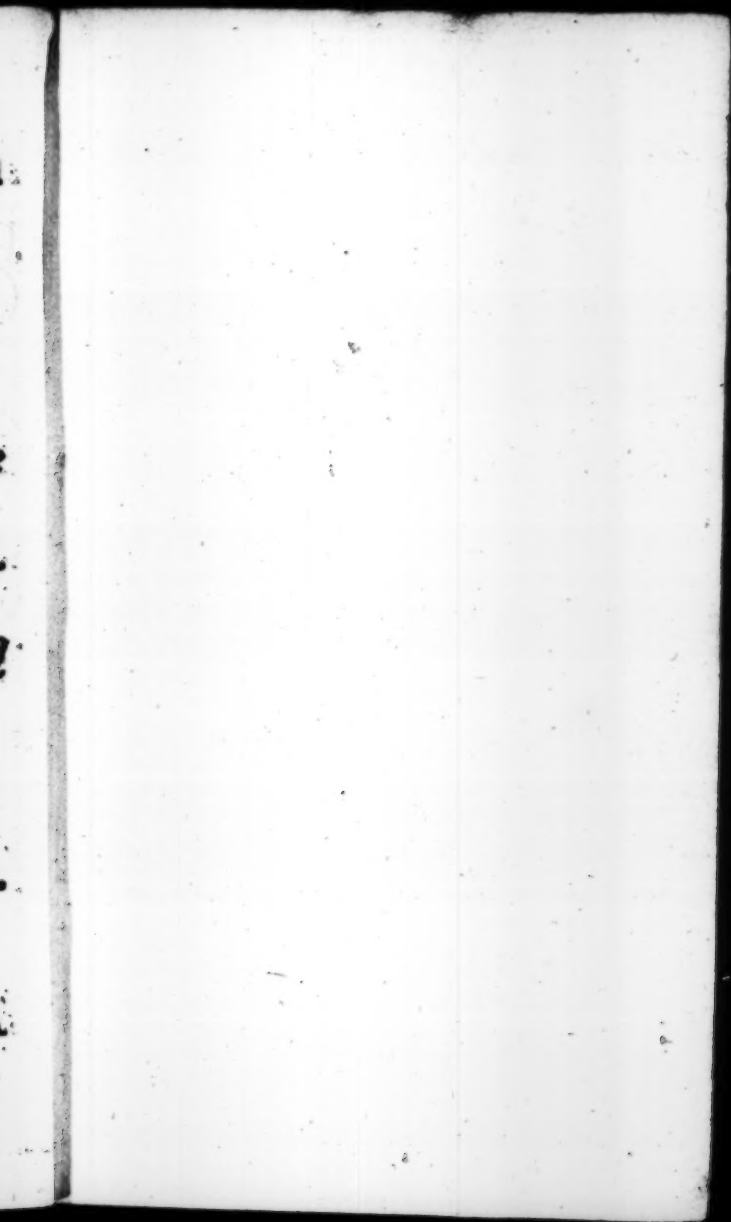
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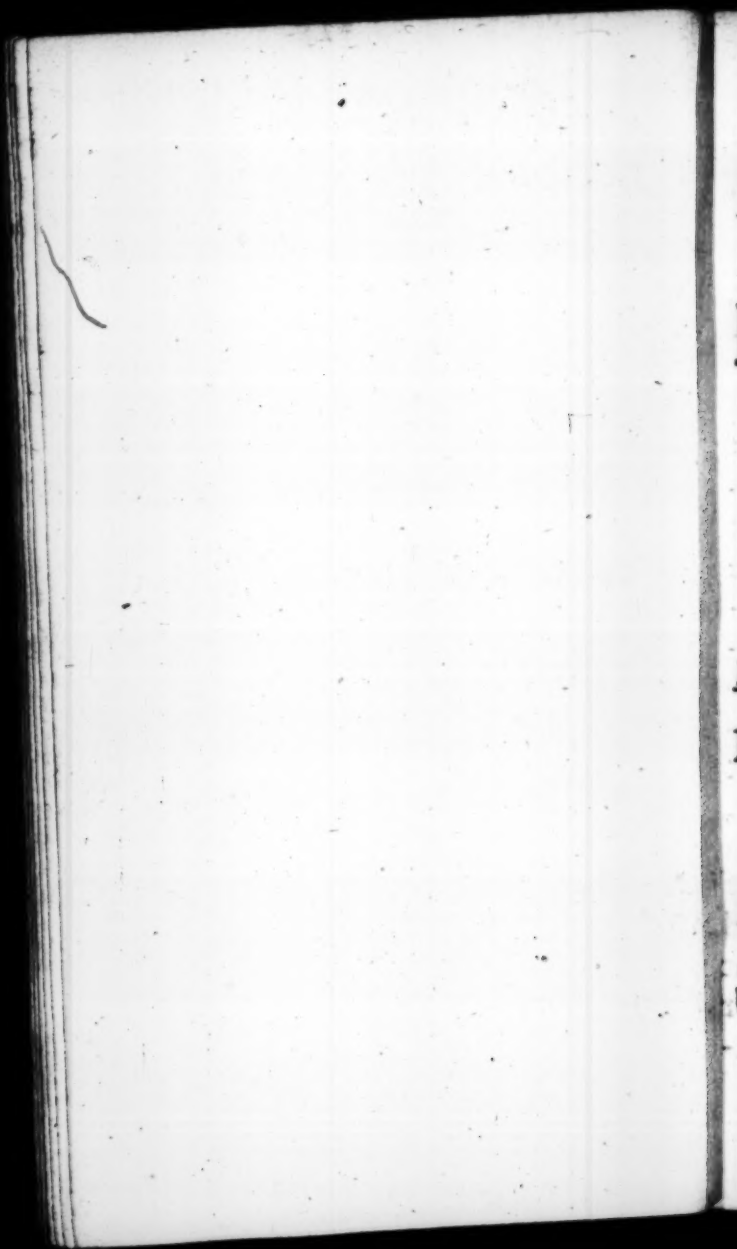
Your most humble
and most obedi-
ent faithful

Servant,

John Burbury.

A







A
RELATION

OF A
JOURNEY

OF THE
Right Honourable

My Lord

HENRY HOWARD,

From *London* to *Vienna*
and *Constantinople*.

ON *Tuesday* the twenty one of *February*,
1664. about one of
the Clock in the Morning,
B the

A Journey

the Right Honourable my Lord *Henry Howard*, and his Noble Brother Mr. *Edward Howard*, together with their Retinue, set forward towards *Constantinople*, and that night arrived at *Dover*.

The invitation to this Journey (besides the curiosity of seeing that Eastern part of the World) had its rise and beginning, from the Emperour of *Germany* his sending an Extraordinary Ambassadour to the *Grand Signior*, in order to the settling & establishment of that Peace, which not long before, on each side the Ministers of State, had agreed on and concluded. Besides, Count *Lesley*, the Person design'd for Am-

to Vienna.

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Ambassadour, was so very well known, to my Lord of happy memory, *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey* (while his Lordship was Ambassadour in *Germany*) that as long as my said Lord of *Arundel* liv'd, Letters of Correspondence past weekly between them. His Grand-son could not therefore have a fairer pretence, to accompany Count *Lesley*, nor in reason doubt the least of a favourable reception, which his Lordship alwayes found in the greatest measure possible.

But to return to *Dover*, on *Wednesday* the twenty two, my Lord, with his Brother aforesaid, took shipping for *Calice*, sending part of his

B 2

Train

A Journey

Train with the baggage to *Dunkirk*, where on the twenty three, his Lordship met the rest of his Retinue. That day we went together to *Bruges*, the following to *Gant*, and the twenty five arrived at *Bruxels*, where we staid but two dayes, in which little time, to relate the many Visits, his Lordship received from Persons of the greatest Condition, as the Prince of *Ligne*, the Dukes of *Arscott* and *Aury*, &c. would equally weary the Reader, as they did my Noble Lord, who scarce in the mornings had time to make him ready, and was forc'd to give out, he was often gone abroad, to decline that respect, which, though due to his Lordships great

to Vienna.

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great quality, was unseasonable then, since my Lord had many things to do in that place, where his stay was so short.

I should likewise acquaint the Reader, how nobly and civilly my Lord was received by Marquis *Castle Roderigo*, the then Governour of that Countrey; but being to leave *Bruxels*, I must post away to *Wavre*, a double Post thence, and the place of our abode for that night. The next day we passed through *Gibloix*, *Namur*, *Vive l'aigneau*, *Entin*, and lay at *Hayre*, which are all single Posts; and here began our lodging on Straw, which we were so familiar with afterwards.

A Journey

The first of *March* we posted to *Lignier*, through *Grand-Champ*, *Flamizoule* & *Michamp*, and quarter'd at *Asselborne*, the first four being single, and the last a double Post. Thence we passed to *Artsfelt*, next to *Bickendorf*, and afterwards to *Binsfelt*, all double Posts. Here we rested, if we could take any rest in a lodging, where there was not the least accomodation for repose. But what could we expect in so wild a Country, abounding with nothing but Hills, Dales and Woods, where we scarce met the face of a man, and for those of the feminine Sex, they well might be compared to bug-bears, which made me think of often, and as often

to Vienna.

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often remember my Country-women, whom though I did alwayes highly value, yet now I cannot estimate enough.

As for our Horses, some of them were constantly taken from the Plough, and wearied with labour beforehand, so as 'tis no wonder we had so many falls. But one that had not plowed that day, and so was more lusty and game-some, got loose by an accident, and ran to the next Stage before us, so as two of our Company, (to help one another) were forc'd to ride by turns, and by turns to go a foot. And to mend the matter, our Guide in the night, though the Moon was very clear, like an *Ignis fa-*

A Journey

thus misled us up and down, he could not tell whither, for which being rated severely, he was for a while so abominably unfavoury, there was no going near him. But at last, by good fortune, we lighted on a Village, where the Peasants were so rude, or so fearful at least (hearing so many Horsemen) that we could not extract a word from them, they putting out their Candles, and lying like Coneys in their Burroughs, till partly by threats, and partly by good words, I got in amongst them, and perswaded two of them, to shew us the way to the neighbouring Posthouse; which at last taking heart, they ventur'd upon; but when we got thither

to Vienna.

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thither, and they found with what kindness we us'd them, they repented themselves they had been so inhospitable to us. There we met with a Lutheran Parson, as full of Wine as Fat, whose Latine came from him in clusters, which shew'd he had doubled his Glasses.

Thence we posted to *Lix*, where we passed the *Moselle*, and because we were forced to stay there for Horses (which were fetcht out of the fields from their work) we din'd at that place, and had excellent Wine, which is all I can commend, besides the talking Host, who was a jolly fellow, and fill'd it with a grace, and drank it off as well.

1150

B 4

This

A Journey

This our stay there retard-
 ed us so much, we could only
 arrive at *Laufferswiler* that
 night, two double Posts from
Binsfelt. But of all the Po-
 stilion we had, I must needs
 tell the Reader of one, who
 formally appearing in his
 Ruffe, his Cloak and high-
 steepl'd Hat, no sooner got
 up on his Horse, which was
 skittish, and had a Trunk be-
 hind him, but the Horse not
 enduring the rattling and
 weight of the Trunk, fell a
 kicking and dancing in that
 manner, that down went the
 Steeple, and the Cloak, Ruffe
 and man had followed after,
 but that relief ran in, and his
 Wife cry'd to him, *If you
 have not Hans a care, that
 Horse will throw you to the
 aid* *Devil.*

Devil. But *Hans* boldly venturing again, sate very demurely and gingerly, while we could do no less, than follow after and laugh, to see in what posture he sate, and how often his Hat was toss'd into the air, and his gravity disordered.

From *Laufferswisel* we passed through to *Eckerswiler* to *Walsstein*, two double Posts thence, where because we could not find fresh Horses enough, his Lordship thought it good to separate his Company, he himself making choice of the Road to *Rhinbowfen*, and ordering his Brother, with the rest of the Retinue, to pass the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, and meet all together at *Ratisbone*.

From

A Journey

From *Walstein* therefore my Lord rode to *Hanguisen*, which was a Post off, and lodged at a Village called *Boveren*, half a mile beyond *Worms*. On the fifth his Lordship posted through *Frankendale* to *Mowda*, thence to *Spire*, and so to *Rhinshowfen*, where he crossed the *Rhine*. The next place was *Pronsfell*, then *Nitling*, where there is a good Inn. *Ensfinde*, *Canstat* and *Ebenspach* succeeded, then *Alderstat* and *Westenstat*, *Elsinger*, *Lowen* and *Donauert* follow'd after, and arriv'd in *Nemburgh*, where my Lord lay that night, and stay'd the next day.

The ninth his Lordship hired a Boat down the *Danube*

to Vienna.

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went to *Ratisbone*, intending his arrival there that night, but failing an hour, he lay three leagues short, and only got thither the next day at noon.

Having brought my Lord to *Ratisbone*, and left him well there, give me leave to post back again to *Walstein*, to conduct his noble Brother to that place.

We that were to road it through *Frankford*, departed from *Walstein* the fourth, and lay that night at *Mentz*, a double Post off. The City is built near the *Rhine*, and the Seat of an Arch-Bishop, and one of the Electors of *Germany*. Here we hir'd a Post-chariot, and passing the *Rhine* over a Bridge of Boats
(for

A Journey

(for which we paid tole) arrived at *Frankford*, a great and goodly City, renowned for the Mart, and a double Post from *Mentz*.

From *Frankford* we chariotted it again to the City of *Hanow*, which admits of no Inhabitants but those of the *Calvinist* Religion. The place is strong and neat, but of a short continuance, being built but some fourscore years since, and is a single Post from *Frankford* aforesaid.

At *Hanow* we found another Chariot, which carried us to *Leffing*, a single Post thence, where we lodged that night.

The sixth we past *Bessen-back*, a Post and a half, whence

whence to *Esselback* (which is a double Post) we met with a Chariot and six Horses, all the rest having only had three, or four at the most. But here we had three men to attend us, one riding Postilion, another on a Horse next the Chariot, and the last running afoot, who changed by turns with the Postilion; and one thing I observed, when the Horses were weary all the three men would be sure to get up. In this manner we passed the *Speßhaert*, a vast and thick Wood, full of overgrown Oaks, and belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*.

From *Esselback* we crossed the River of *Main*, and lodged at *Ranlingben*, a single Post

Post thence. *Witzburgh* we
 posted to (next, whose we
 past the *Main* again, and on
 the right hand; saw a regular
 Fortress and House, apper-
 taining to the Elector of
Mentz afore said. This was
Kitzinghem, *Posthenhem*,
Launghenfelt and *Emskerken*,
 where we lodged that night,
 are all single Posts. But be-
 fore I go farther, give me
 leave to look back, and tell
 the gentle Reader, that my
 Lord in his passage to New-
 burgh, saw a certain race of
 men, which fasten to their
 Breeches to their Doublets
 with Points, that as others
 use to put down their
 Breeches, they pull off their
 Doublets, to do the necessi-
 ties of Nature.

to Vienna.

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Fornback presented next it self, a single Post from *Nörimberg*, a City of excellent Houses, and as excellently furnished, whose Town-Hall is an admirable Structure. Thence we passed to *Faicht*, *Postham* and *Finingen* all single Posts, where we took up our quarters.

The ninth we rode through *Postberge* and *Labour*, and at noon arriv'd at *Ratisbone*, all single Posts, where we met not with my Lord till the following day, for his Lordship went about, and out of the Post-road to this place.

Having viewed the City, which is famous for little, but the Dyet kept there, on the one and twentieth (for
now

now I must observe the stile of the Countrey, for fear of mistakes) we hired a Boat for *Vienna*, and that night got to *Strawbing*. The next day we arrived at *Vilshoven*, this Town with the other appertaining to the Duke of *Bavaria*. Here the Servant attending at Supper, being asked his name, said nothing, but ran out of the Room, as if he had recourse to his Godfather, to enquire what it was, so dull and heavy are some of the ordinary people.

The three and twentieth we lay at *Odensham*, a Town of the Emperours, where *Otho* was born. Here the Canopies of the Beds were so low, we could not sit upright, and
the

the Beds plac'd so near one another, as no passing between, but side-long, and with difficulty. The Beds too and Coverings are alike, being all soft Feather-beds, to strew in betwixt, but that for a remedy, the head is made so high, and the feet lye so low, that while your face is in the air, your legs are on the ground. Their Napkins are likewise extravagant, and no bigger than Childrens Pinnars, or at best but Pocket-handkerchiefs. In one of the Stews above stairs, you have commonly but one Bed, but the other is hospital-wise, and hath usually six or seven, and to mend the matter, a necessary House, which needs
no

no Directour to finde it.

A little before we came to St. Nicholas (some seven Leagues from *Lince* an Imperial Town) the Boat-men desir'd us to sit still, and we had indeed great reason so to do, for there between the Rocks, the *Danube* is contracted in that manner, that it runs most impetuously, and the water whirls about so in several places, as if through some Tunnel it emptied it self into a Gulph, and the Watermen assur'd us, that part of the *Danube* ran there under ground, disburthening it self afterwards in *Hungary*, where it made a great Lake, and this was confirmed, they said,

by sinking a great Pole, with a proportionable weight fastened to it, which was afterwards found again in the Lake aforesaid.

In our passage to *Melke*, where we lodged that night, we toucht several times on the ground, and twice were constrain'd to disingage our selves by labouring hard at the Oars, and one time were so fast, that we were in some hazard of staying all the night on the water.

The five and twentieth we lay at *Tulne*, and the next day arrived at *Vienna*, the Capital City of *Austria*, and Residence of the Emperours of *Germany*, and during our Journey, from the time we departed from *London*, till
two

two dayes after our arrival at *Vienna* aforesaid, being three weeks and four dayes, we had not any Rain.

That day we repaired to the *Golden-Hart*, a great and goodly Inn, where my Lord lodg'd that night, but the next day Count *Lesley*, having not leisure to come himself, for he was to be present at the Emperours Councel, sent his Nephew, my Lord *Hay*, to complement his Lordship, and carry him to his House; where Count *Lesley* highly welcom'd my Lord, and after many Ceremonies, and great demonstrations of kindness and respect, carryed his Lordship and his Brother to the House of the Earle of *Trawne*, who is the Land Marshal, where

where they had a noble Dinner.

The eight and twentieth my Lord din'd with Count *Lesley*, who by means of my Lord *Hay*, provided his Lordship of Lodgings near his House, and the next day with *Count Dietrichstien* the Emperours Master of his Horse. The same day my Lord waited on the Emperour to the Convent of the *Capucines*, where his Imperial Majesty din'd, the Princes and Lords of the greatest condition (as the custom is there) waiting on his Majesty, and walking afoot before his Coach.

The thirtieth my Lord waited again on the Emperour, who dined that day with

with his Mother in Law the Empress, where his Lordship staying, till his Imperial Majesty had drunk his first draught (a Ceremony observed by Ambassadors themselves) retired, and din'd with Count *Lesley*, attending after dinner on the Emperour, the Empress and Princesses, to a Park about a mile from *Vienna*, where his Majesties Huntsmen inclosing some four acres of ground, with Canvas extended by Poles above a mans height, and a little way farther, with Canvas aforesaid, making a lane a breast high, by letting fall the Canvas towards the East, with Beagles hunted in at a time, some eight or ten Foxes, which

which coursed up and down, were by several Gentlemen, who had Nets in their hands for that purpose, of a foot and half wide, and between three and four yards long, toss'd up into the air, as it were in several Blankets, as they ran up and down seeking places to escape. In this manner, and with Dogs and Sticks, they sacrific'd seventy Foxes to the Emperours pleasure, and afterwards baited and killed six Badgers.

The one and thirtieth my Lord din'd with the Earl of *Staremburg* the Marshal of the Court, and waited after dinner on the Emperour, who that day went afoot to a Church, about a mile from
C *Vienna,*

Vienna, where a Sepulchre, in imitation of that of our Saviours at *Jerusalem*, is annually visited, and his Majesty kneel'd and pray'd by the way at five several stations.

The first of *April* his Lordship din'd with Count *Lesley*, where he constantly din'd, unless he was invited to any other place, for still about noon, Count *Lesley* aforesaid sent his Coach for my Lord, to oblige him with his Company at Dinner.

The second of the month the Emperour and his Nobility receiv'd the blessed Sacrament, and his Majesty wash'd and kiss'd the feet of twelve men, the youngest of which

which was seventy years old, and the eldest one hundred and four; and among them all they made up the age of nine hundred and eighty seven years; to everyone of whom he gave a Sute of black Cloath, a pair of Shooes and Stockings, and a Purse with some Money. At dinner they had each three Courses of Fish, and four Dishes at each Course, his Imperial Majesty waiting upon them; and when dinner was done, the youngest made a Speech to the Empe-
 rour, very gratefully acknowledging the honours they had received.

That day our Saviours Passion was represented in Italian, in Musick, in the
 C 2 Church

A Journey

Church near the Court, and on the third at the Jesuites, where the Emperour was present, and his Majesty heard five several Sermons that day.

The fourth the Emperour visited afoot the Churches and Sepulchres, in number thirty seven, at three of which the Passion of our Saviour was exhibited in Musick.

On *Easter* day his Imperial Majesty din'd publickly, as he usually doth four times in the year, and at the first Course, only cold and blessed Meats are served in.

The tenth my Lord, with his Brother, and several other Persons of Quality, accompanied Count *Lesley* to the
Jesuits

Jesuits Colledge, where they had a noble Dinner.

The eleventh his Lordship din'd with Count *Roddols*. The fourteenth at Earl *Koeningsecks*, who was formerly Ambassadour in *England*: And the fifteenth at the Count *de Noßticks*.

The eighteenth his Lordship saw the Emperour ride the great Horse; and four-score Colts backt by the Riders; as also his Majesties Stables, where there were many brave and goodly Horses, to the number of one hundred and twelve.

The nineteenth my Lord din'd at Prince *Portia's*, and the twentieth at Count *Altemms*.

A Journey

The two and twentieth the Emperour (as he uses every year) retir'd to his Castle of *Lauxembourg*, to fly at the Heron.

The eight and twentieth his Lordship din'd with Count *Wallestein*, and the following day with Count *Montecuculo*.

The second of *May* with Marquis *Pio*, and the third with the Marquis of *Baden*.

But now the Ambassadour, together with his Comrades and their Retinue, being pompously and nobly apparelled after the Turkish fashion, in Cloaths of Gold and Silver, on the sixth of *May*, in a very solemn manner, rode along through

through the Streets to the Emperours Palace, the Windows of which were throng'd with the Spectators of this sumptuous Cavalcade, which was in this order.

First, Two Grooms of the Emperours.

Secondly, The Quarter-master.

Thirdly, Two Coriers.

Fourthly, The Gentleman of the Horse.

Fifthly, Eight led Horses, with noble and most rich Trappings and Furniture.

Sixthly, Twelve Pages riding two and two together.

Seventhly, Eight Trumpeters riding four and four

C 4 abreast,

and a Kettle-drum in the middle.

Eighthly, The Ambassadors Steward alone at the head of his Squadron.

Ninthly, His Excellencies own Colours carried by one of his Gentlemen, between his Physitian and Secretary, and followed by the rest of his Gentlemen, and others belonging to the Comrades of his Excellency, in number thirty and one.

Tenthly, Twelve Footmen.

Eleventhly, The Secretary of the Embassy, and Interpreter of his Imperial Majesty.

Twelfthly, The Ambassador with four and twenty Halbardiers, twelve of which
pre-

preceded, and the like number followed him.

Thirteenthly, The Cavaliers, the Comrades of his Excellency, and the Emperours Colours of Cloth of Silver embroidered, and carried by Count *Sterhaimb*, whose names here ensue.

First, Count *Herberstein*.

Secondly, My Lord *Henry Howard*.

Thirdly, The Duke of *Holstein incognito*, and called the Baron of *Binnen-dorff*.

Fourthly, Count *Sterhaimb*.

Fifthly, Marquis *Durazzo*, a Genouese.

Sixthly, The Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Norfolk*.

Seventhly, Marquis *Pecori*,
a Florentine.

Eighthly, The Baron of
Finvekercken.

Ninthly, Marquis *Chasteauvieux*, a Frenchman.

Tenthly, *Francis Hay* Baron of *Delgate*, Nephew to the Ambassadour.

Eleventhly, The Baron of *Rech*, Nephew to the Bishop of *Munster*.

Twelfthly, Baron *Goronini* of *Frinli*.

Thirteenthly, Baron *Fin* of the same Countrey.

Fourteenthly, Baron *Kornfeil* of *Austria*.

Besides, there were several Gentlemen of several Countreys, as *Signore Vincenzo Marchio* of *Luca*, *Signore Casner* of *Austria*,
Signore

Signore Overſche of Holland,
&c.

Laſtly came four Coaches
 with ſix Horſes apiece, and
 his Excellencies Litter. One
 of the Coaches was nobly
 guilt and furniſht, which his
 Excellency preſented, with
 the Horſes, to the *Grand Sig-*
nior at Adrianople.

The Cavalcade being o-
 ver, we continued in *Vienna*
 till the five and twentieth of
May, during which time, my
 Lord was feaſted as former-
 ly, for on the twelfth he di-
 ned with Count *Sincſindorff*,
Presidente della Camera, and
 the fifteenth with Count
d' Iterſtein.

The ſeventeenth my Lord
 went to *Lauxembourg*; and
 dining

dining with Prince *Lobkowitz*, waited after dinner on the Emperour, and saw him Hawk at the Heron, and kill four that day.

The nineteenth his Lordship din'd with the Marquis of *Baden*, and on the two and twentieth he went in the Company of the Marquisses *Durazzo* and *Pecori*, and his Brother, to see the hot Baths, some four Leagues distant from *Vienna*, whither Persons of Quality, as Earls and Countesses, very frequently resort, who go all together into the same Bath, but with this distinction, that the men keep on one side, and the women on the other. The men go with Drawers and their Shirts, wearing black leather

leather Caps, with Buttons on the top, for the easier saluting of the Ladies and Gentlemen, when they come into the Bath. They have several Laws, and the forfeitures go to the Poor, and commonly the Women are very great sticklers, for exacting and leavying of the same.

But since I must soon leave *Vienna*, for the five and twentieth instant is the day of our departure, I think it not amiss to give you a little description of the place.

Vienna, the Metropolis of Inferiour *Austria*, is seated near a branch of the *Danube*, the famousst River of *Europe*. The Geographical latitude is forty eight degrees and

and twenty minutes, and the longitude forty. The figure of the City is not perfectly round, but inclining much to it. The circuit about five thousand Geometrical paces, which with an easie walk may be compast in an hour and a half. 'Tis strong, and well fortified, and if as well provided of men, and all things shappertaining to a Siege, will hardly be taken.

The Houses are goodly and large, and commonly have great Cellars for stowage of their Wines, which are in that abundance in this City, that vulgarly they say (and perhaps without vanity) there is more Wine than Water at Vienna, though

though the City hath many fair Fountains and Wells.

The said Wine is carried into *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Superiour Austria* and *Bavaria*, *Saltzburg*, and several other places.

By the help of their Stoves, they have fresh and green Sallats in the Winter, so as in a very strange season of the year, when the Country is cover'd with Snow, they have Lettices and Herbs in very great plenty in the Markets.

There are four great *Piazzo's* in the City, which are beautified and adorned with Marble Fountains and Statues. In one, call'd by excellency, *The Piazzo*, two Fairs

Fairs are yearly kept, to which in great throngs, from all parts of *Germany*, the Merchants resort. There are many Princes Pallaces, many Religious Houses of both Sexes, together with many Churches, though far more conspicuous for their neatness, than vastness of fabrick. The Cathedral is dedicated to Saint *Stephen*, whose Steeple is about four hundred sixty and five foot high, all consisting of hewn Stone, and carv'd into various figures of Men, Birds and Beasts, which are fastned together with Irons.

The Suburbs are bigger than the City, not for the number of the Inhabitants, which are scarce twenty thou-

thousand, and the City hath
fourſcore thousand Souls,
but the largeneſs of the ter-
ritory: And though there
are many wooden Houſes,
where the poorer ſort dwell,
yet the Monaſteries and
Churches may well be com-
pared to thoſe in the City.
Beſides, there are many fair
Buildings of Princes, and the
richer ſort of Citizens, with
very fine Gardens, where you
can deſire nothing, that is ei-
ther for pleaſure or profit.
But amongſt all the Gar-
dens, the Empreſſes, call'd
Favorith, exceeds far the reſt,
for that in other Gardens is
ſcattered and diſperſt, is
here found united and col-
lected.

In

A Journey

In one of the Suburbs, seated in an Island of the *Danube*, the Jews do inhabit, who with Boards, and a piece of a Wall, are divided from the Christians that live in the said Suburbs. The said Island is joyned to the City with a wooden Bridge, which commonly every year is broken and thrown down by the Ice ; and there is a Park in it, abounding with tall Trees, and Herds of Deer and Bores, which wander up and down in a tame and fearless manner ; and there is too a Walk four thousand paces long, with Trees on both sides, which reacheth to a place called *Gruen-lust-house*.

Some

Some two or three miles from the City, a Structure, call'd *Naugeben*, was erected by *Rodolphus* the Second, which, as you approach it, appears not like a Garden, but rather a City of Towers, which, together with the Walks, supported by Arches, is covered with Copper-plates, and was built in imitation and memory of *Solyman the Magnificent's* Tent, which he pitcht in that place, when he came with the design of besieging *Vienna*. Besides many things that deserve to be seen, there's a Well of a strange work, out of which they draw Water with three hundred sixty and five Buckets, as likewise fair Fountains with Alabaster Statues,

Statues, together with Lyons and Tygers kept there in a place for that purpose.

About the same distance from *Vienna* is *Schoenbrunn*, encompassed with a Wall, where there is a shady Wood on a pleasant ascent, and a fine Plain below. The House is beautified with Pictures, and the Garden very curious, whither the Empress retires, when she goes into the Country. I omit the rest, as *Lauxenburg*, *Mariabrunn*, *Ebersdorffe*, and other sweet places, as remoter from the City.

The Inhabitants, generally speaking, are courteous and affable, and as well bred as any in *Germany*, by reason of

of the Court, and the concourse of French and Italians, whose behaviour and fashion they happily emulate: And many, besides their own Tongue, and the Latine (which they speak very fluently) speak Italian and French.

The University of *Vienna*, renown'd through all *Germany*, is not the least Ornament of the City, it having great splendour and power: For besides many Priviledges indulged by the Emperours, and several Arch-Dukes, it hath power of life and death, not only over them that actually study, but a great part of the City and Neighbourhood, for the Doctors in the Town, the Stationers,

tioners, Engravers, Book-binders, Apothecaries, Chirurgeons, and those too, who attain indirectly to Learning, are subject to the Academical Tribunal, where the Causes of Pupils and Widdows, and some appertaining to Matrimony, are heard and determined.

The Territory of *Vienna* is plain, yet rising in some places into easie Hills planted with Vines. It produceth Wheat enough for the Inhabitants, as also Rie, Barley, Millet-seed and Pease, Chestnuts too and Almonds, Peaches, Quinces and many sorts of Apples and Pears, and excellent Saffron, but neither Figs, Olives, or Lemmons, unless extraordinary industry,

stry, and diligence be used. And every thing growing there, smells somewhat of Brimstone, for the Soil is sulphureous.

The Air is sharp in the Winter, in so much as not only the Waters, which are standing and immoveable, but the *Danube* it self is frequently frozen, and serves as it were for a Bridge to the Coaches and Carts. The vigour of that Season they expel with their Stoves, in which they have the Spring, together with the Summer and Autumn at their pleasure.

The Summer is temperate, and yet hot enough to ripen their Fruits. They have frequent Winds, which, if they
cease

cease long in the Summer, the Plague ensues often, so as they have a Proverb, *If Austria be not windy, it is subject to Contagion.* The Plague, when it comes there, is commonly in Autumn, and seldom spreads much, as it doth in other places, in regard of the exquisite diligence they use to prevent it, and the coldness of the Winter approaching, which quickly suppresseth the force of that Poyson.

The things of curiosity, that deserve to be seen in the City, are the Emperours Treasure, the Arch-Dukes Gallery, the Church and Steeple of Saint Stephen, the Treasure of the Church, and the Sepulchre of *Otho*, as like-

likewise the Arsenals, the Colledge and profest House of the Jesuits, the Church and Convent of the *Benedictines*, the Bishops Palace, the Church and Convent of the *Dominicans*, with that of the *Franciscans*, where they shew a Hole to Strangers, through which, as they affirm, the Devil once carried away a sacrilegious Person, and it never could be clos'd up again.

In the Suburbs, *Favoritb* is worthy to be seen, as likewise the Garden of the Bishop, the House and Garden of the Earl of *Traun*, with those of the Prince of *Aversperg*, and others. Nor is the Church and Monastery of the *Carmelites*, nor that of the

D

Angu-

Augustines, with the Hermitage of the *Capucines*, the little Spanish Monastery, and the Convent of the *Servi*, to be unregarded.

In fine, *Vienna* is little within the Walls, but as beautiful, as strong, and abounds not with only what *Austria* and *Hungary* affords, but that too which *Italy* can contribute. The Markets are most plentifully supply'd, and there's great store of Flesh, and fresh-water Fish, especially Crawfish, which are in that abundance, as 'tis almost incredible. And 'tis too as strange, to one that doth not know it, how infamous a killer of Dogs is reputed at *Vienna*, which, being the Office of the Hangman,

to Vienna.

51

or his De puties (who on Wednesdayes and Fridayes go seeking for Dogs, and kill all that are not privileged with Collars) makes the Party so hated and contemn'd, that none will keep him company.

BUt to think of our journey into *Turky*, on the five and twentieth instant, my Lord din'd with the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, in the company of his Excellency Count *Lesley*, who that day departed from *Vienna* about three of the Clock, all the Persons of Quality, that accompanied him in that Embassy, following him to the Water-side, in Coaches with six Horses apiece, but the

D 2 throngs

throngs of Spectators were so great (for never the like Embassy was seen in *Vienna*) they could scarce get to the Barques, which, though large, and six and thirty in number, were but sufficient for his Excellency and his Company, which amounted to two hundred twenty and two.

His Excellencies Barque was bigger, and much handsomer than the rest, and having eight Trumpetters and a Kettle-drum aboard it, which sounded all the way, and beautified with variety of Streamers, drew all the eyes thither.

In this manner, and in order (for one Barque followed another, according to the quality

quality of the Persons with-
in it) we arrived at *Vischen*,
some four leagues from *Vien-*
na, on the right hand of the
Danube, whither the Prince
of *Dietrichstein*, and the Earl
of *Trauttmansdorff* waited on
the Ambassadour; and here
we all lodged in the Boats, as
we did all along to *Belgrade*;
his Excellency, and the Ca-
valiers with him, having
Beds in the Barques, and all
accommodation very sutab-
le to their quality.

We departed the next
morning about seven of the
Clock, and passing by *Petro-*
nel, *Taben* and *Haimburg*, ar-
rived at *Presburgh* about
noon, whither his Excellency
was welcom'd by the Canon
from the Castle, and received

and complemented at the Water-side, by the Palatine or Viceroy *Vesselleni*, who, accompanied by Count *Palfi* and other Hungarian Lords, had eight Coaches in readiness for his Excellency, and the Persons of Quality with him, whom he carried to his Pleasure-house, in a Garden without the Town, and feasted most magnificently.

Presburg, the Metropolis now of *Hungary*, is an old and neat Town, and pleasantly seated. In the Suburbs, on a high Mountain, is a very strong Castle, where the Regal Crown is kept, and below in the bottom, on both sides the *Danube*, most large and happy Pastures

tures are presented to the eye.

The Kingdom of *Hungary* (to speak a little of it, now we are on the Place) was formerly extended from the Pontick Sea to *Austria*, and from *Poland* to the *Adriatick* Gulph, containing within it ten very large Kingdoms, which as Feudators depended on that Crown, so as the King of *Hungary* was then an Arch-King. But from the year of our Lord, one thousand three hundred and ninety six, to this our present Age, it hath been much and often afflicted with intestine Contentions and Discords, so as the better part is subject to the Turks, it only retaining a very small figure of the

ancient Liberty, Dignity and Greatness it had, and having scarce now as many strong Cities, as it formerly had Kingdoms.

On the East it hath *Transylvania*, on the West *Austria* and *Styria*, on the North the *Carpathian* Mountains, *Poland* and *Moravia*, and on the South the River *Drave* and *Croatia*. The Meadows are so luxuriant, that the Grass in many places almost equals the stature of a man, and they have such store of Cattel, that they send very many into *Italy*, *Germany*, and other remote Countreys, and only on the way to *Vien-na*, 'tis reported, that four-score thousand Oxen were driven one year into *Germany*.
It

It abounds with Fowl and wild Beasts, which the Peasants have liberty to kill ; for Fish they have store , which the Rivers of *Hungary* are full of, especially the *Besch*, of which it is commonly said , two parts of it are Water, and the third Fish.

The Soil is most fruitful, for what in other Countreys is produced with labour and charge, flows here with more ease, and without the Art of dressing and manuring the Ground. It hath several sorts of Vines, and some for the delicacy not inferiour to the Italian.

Of all sorts of Metals it hath store, (Tin only excepted) and the Gold they get out of the Mountains, is

D 5 com-

compar'd to, and preferred before the *Arabian*, and that of *Peru*.

But the Hungarians, from the highest to the lowest, are generally as bad as the Country is good, being treacherous to one, another, and haters of Strangers.

And this may be enough of the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

On the seven and twentieth in the morning, we following the course of the *Dunab*, arrived at a little Island about noon, and din'd aboard the *Barques*; whence departing after dinner, we pass'd by *Alfenburg*, some four by Land, but by Water ten Leagues distant from *Breitung*, by reason of the

turnings

turnings and windings of the River. The next place was *Wieselburg*, which is seated on the right hand of the *Danube*, over against the Isle of *Schnitt*.

The next morning early we prosecuted our Journey, and passing by the Villages of *Kymela*, *St. Paul*, *Petceier*, and *Samring*, in a Meadow, some half a League from *Raab*, we disimbarqued and din'd.

After dinner we advanced to the Fortress of *Raab* aforesaid, where the Ambassadour was saluted in this manner: On the right hand three Troops of the *Hussars*, or Hungarian Horse stood ranged in order, together with three Companies of the
Hey)

A Journey

Heyducks, or Foot, and three Companies of German Musketeers. Besides, the Bastions commanding the River, were fill'd with the Souldiers of the Garrison, and had all the Guns planted and in readiness, so as when his Excellencies Barque approach'd the Fortress, they so regularly gave fire, that the Bastions all seconded one another in a moment, as the Horse and Foot did, which discharged three times.

His Excellency was intreated to lodge in the Town, and pressed the more, in regard the night came on, but he urging, that (besides his Imperial Majesties Commands, to pursue with all diligence his Journey) the
Turkish

Turkish Ambassadour impatiently expected him, at the place of the interview and exchange, excused himself from accepting then that Honour, which he promis'd to receive at his return out of *Turky*. These Complements ended; the Ambassadour went on without further stay, and passed by *Marboffen*, the first Village Tributary to both the Emperours, and a League from *Comorro*.

The next day General *Souches*, the Governour of the place, sent fourteen Boats to meet and wait on the Ambassadour, in eight of which were *Heyducks*, and *Germans* in the rest. These Boats were of the fashion of little Galleys,

Galleys, long and narrow, and had thirteen Oars on a side: The back-end resembled our Barges, but was rather hoop-ed up, as our Watermen do their Boats, for two or three to sit on a side, and they carry before, some two, some three little Field-pieces, which shoot at a great distance; and along on either side stand as many Pikes as Oars, each Pike having a little Flag upon it, which is the Armes for Horsemen, as well for the Turks as Hungarians. At his Excellencies arrival they discharged the Field-pieces and Muskets in the Boats, and six & thirty Canon from the new Fortress of *Comorra*. In the meantime General *Sauckel* came out of the Town

to the *Danube*, and going aboard the Ambassadors Boat, first saluted and complemented him, and the Cavaliers afterwards, conducting them all into the Fortress, at the entrance into which they were welcom'd with twenty great Guns, discharg'd from the inward Fort, and likewise with the Volleys of three Companies of *Heducks*, one Troop of *Hussars*, and two Companies of *Germans*. In this manner the Ambassadour was receiv'd into the Governours Residence; out of which, through a Gallery, he past to the Works, to take a little view of the Fortifications of the Place, while all things were drepared for his better enter-

entertainment, and his Reti-
 nues at dinner, which was
 splendid and magnificent;
 and the Canon of the For-
 tress, being sixty brass Pieces,
 all roared like thunder at the
 many Healths they drank, for
 each Health of consequence
 was attended by three Can-
 non. At night General
Souches, to shew all imagina-
 ble respect to the Ambassa-
 dour, entertain'd him with
 rare Fire-works, not only
 disposed on each side of the
Danube, but plac'd too (by
 the help of some Boats) in
 the middle of the River;
 which succeeded so happily,
 that generally the Spectators
 receiv'd all content and satis-
 faction.

The

The Fortress of *Comorro* is of a triangular form, and seated in an Angle of the Isle of *Schutt*, between the Rivers *Danube* and *Waage*.

The Garrison of the place, in that 'tis so considerable a Bulwark against the Mahometans, consists most of *German*s, whom the Governour rather trusts than the *Natives*.

The next morning about ten of the clock, being embarked, and all ready to depart, General *Sonches* (who accompanied the Ambassador) ordered fourteen Barques to tow us to the other side of the River, while five and twenty Cannon were discharged from the Fortress, and all the small Guns.

Guns in the boats. Here we made a halt, a little short of a Village call'd *Sennack*, the first of the Territories of the Turks, where we made a hasty Dinner, and immediately afterwards all landed for the interview. The Turks coming by land, were on horseback, and many as ill horsed as clad. Their Waggon and Baggage staid a little behind them, as our *Berques* likewise did, which though but thirty six, made much the better shew, especially by the addition of General *souches* Boats.

The Turks as we landed lighted off their Horses, their number being less than two hundred, and ours under three, but they agreed on both

both sides to meet with a less number. We saw before us, as the Turks before them, three great Posts erected for Boundaries and limits of the borders, the middle of which was the mark of the confines. About twenty paces nearer to each other, we drew up to our Posts on each side, while the mutual Guards of four Troops of Horse on a side, stood facing one another. Each Ambassadour then departed at the same time from his Post, and so arriv'd together at that in the middle, each being accompanied only with ten of his chieftest Comrades. General *Souches* was on the Ambassadours right hand, and Commissary *Feichtinger*
on

on the left, his Excellencies Train being born by two Gentlemen of the Countrey. The Turkish Ambassadour *Mahomet Basha*, though he actually perform'd not the Office of *Basha*, yet being of the Council of War, was held in great esteem with the Turks, and accompanied with the *Basha* of *Alba Regalis*, some *Begues* an *Aga* and *Janizaries*, which said *Basha* of *Alba Regalis*, the *Grand Signior* sent expressly to vye with the Emperours pompous Embassy, since no Ambassadour had the honour before, to have an actual *Basha* for his Commissary.

The two Ambassadours meeting at the Post aforesaid, complemented each other

other by an Interpreter, and enquiring of the healths of their Masters, with their reciprocal wishes of a durable Peace, joyn'd hands, and departed, the *Basha* of *Alba Regalis* conducting his Excellency to his Boat, and General *Souches* consigning the Turkish Ambassadour to Commissary *Feichtinger*, and the Hungarian Convoy. This Ceremony ended, the Christians and Turks began to sound Trumpets, and beat Kettle-drums in testimony of their joy, we entring again into our Boats, which were manned by Turks (for the Christian Watermen returned now back) and the Turkish Ambassadour pursuing his journey by Land.

In

A Journey

In our passage to *Strigoni-um*, call'd vulgarly *Gran*, a Garrison of the Turks, where we arrived that night, and were welcom'd by the Cannon, and several Volleys of Shot; the Mahometan Watermen, who tow'd us down the Stream, in expressions of their gladness, often cry'd out like mad-men, and utter'd uncouth words of *Mahomet* their Prophet.

The Turkish Souldiers that guarded us (for we lay without the Town) were civil and courteous, so as we conversed and walked familiarly among them. That night after Supper, two of our Barques unty'd from the rest, and driving down the Stream towards the Bridge (where

(where they who were with-
in apprehended some dan-
ger, in regard of the swiftness
of the Current) occasion'd
great confusion and horror.
But the Storm was soon ap-
pear'd, for the Souldiers came
readily to our help, and re-
liev'd and secur'd us, ere
the Barques arriv'd the
Bridge.

The Governour of *Gran*,
accompanying the Turkish
Ambassadour a part of his
way, returned back late the
same night, in so much that
he visited not Count *Lesley*
till the following morning,
and then he came on horse-
back, and very well attended
his Horses Furniture being
noble and rich, with a Bag of
Tassaty about his Neck,
wherein

wherein were Horses tails, which none but those of quality are permitted to have. This *Begue*, (who is said to be the Favourite of the *Basha* of *Newbeufel*, who procur'd him that Government) sent his Excellency a Present of Wines, four Cows, some Fowl, Fish and other Provisions.

Count *Lesley*, though he return'd not the Governours visit, yet sent him by Count *Herberstein*, and the Baron of *Finvekercken*, some Sweetmeats, a Clock, and a pair of Pistols, which he courteously received, with the discharge of some great Guns, in honour of the Ambassadour, and when he had treated them with Coffee and Sherbet,

to Constantinople. 73

bet, and led them round the Walls of the Castle, he civilly dismiss'd them, not without a great sense of the favour done to him. This morning the *Basha* of *Alba Regalis* askt leave of the Ambassadour to go wait on the Visier of *Buda*, and inform him of his Excellencies motion and advance, to the end he might have all things in readiness for his better reception.

The one and thirtieth being Sunday, his Excellency heard Mass in a Tent, in a very open place before the Turks (having all along before still heard it in his Barque) and departed after dinner; and while we were traversing the River, to pass

E the

the Bridge of Boats, the Gar-
rison of *Gran* gave us twenty
great Guns. Between
two and three leagues of this
place, we passed by *Vicegrade*,
a ruinous Castle on the top
of a Hill, with a Town in the
bottom of that name. In
our passage they discharged
eight Cannon, which by rea-
son of the turnings and
windings of the *Danube*
among the Rocks and
Woods, made a terrible
noise. The River near this
place dividing it self, makes
a very considerable Island,
as well for the largeness, as
fertility of the place.

That night we lay near
Vacia, a City much decay'd,
and formerly the Seat of a
Bishop, which from the time
of

to Constantinople. 75

of *Solyman the Magnificent*, in the space of a hundred and thirty years, had changed its Master twenty times, and had often been plunder'd, and once set on fire.

The first of *June* in the morning, we arrived at *Buda*, formerly the Metropolis and Royal Residence of *Hungary*, and indeed for the pleasant scituation, a place truly Regal, having on the one side Hills fruitful in Vines, and large and rich Meadows on the other, with the *Danube* gliding by them. The place looks as design'd for the Empire of *Hungary*, and though formerly beautified with many noble Fabricks, now ruinous and decay'd, being

inhabited for the most part by Souldiers, who looking no farther than the date of their lives, make shift for their time, and so they lye but dry, and secure themselves and Horses from the injury of the Weather, 'tis all they regard; and indeed all along as we travelled, and even at *Constantinople* it self, the Houses in general are mean.

Here the Ambassadour at his landing was usher'd into a Royal Tent, most sumptuously prepared for that purpose by the *Kebaja*, or *Grand Visier's* Steward, a Person of worth and civility, and when he had din'd, the Visier of *Buda* sent the next in office under him, to visit and complement

to Constantinople. 77

plement his Excellency, who came with a splendid Retinue. The Ambassadour sat in State in a Chair, the *Bashas*; with his Excellencies Comrades, sitting like Taylers on Carpets, or standing as they pleased, only my Lord and Count *Herberstein* had the privilege of sitting on a great Cushion by the Ambassadors side. They passed near two hours in this manner, while the Horse and Foot rang'd along the Shore, to the number of five thousand, marcht into the City near his Excellencies Tent, and a barbarous noise of Tabers, Drums, Trumpets and Cymbals, with other warlike Instruments of joy resounded in all places. In

E 3 the

80 A Journey

the Emperours special order, that in case Count *Lesley* miscarried in the Journey, he might supply his place.

Next to this Gentleman, my Lord had priority, not for the merit of his birth (though all lookt upon him in the quality of a Duke, according to the custom of *Germany*) but by reason of his Lordships rare parts and endowments. For, though the Ambassadour had of his Retinue, many Persons of eminent condition, of several Christian Nations, as particularly the Duke of *Holstein*, who being an absolute Prince, had right to the precedence of all the Cavaliers, yet still in all occurrences my Lord was preferr'd.

These

to Constantinople. 81

These said Lords on Horses, which the *Visier* of *Buda* had sent, rode along to the Town, accompanied by another *Visier*, and several Guards of Janizaries, together with the Interpreter and Secretary of the Embassy. As soon as they alighted at the Palace, they were first carried up, and received in the publick place of audience, till the *Visier* was advertis'd of their coming; and then they were straight usher'd in, and plac'd face to face against him, and sate in Chairs of Velvet, as he did, such as are used in *Christendom*, which is an extraordinary favour and grace among the Turks. All they desired, the *Visier* granted readily, and treating

them civilly, and cloathing them with Castans (which resemble Porters Cloaks, with long sleeves to the ground, and the armes thrust out of the Sits, and are of a Stuffe like Italian Brocados, of Thread and Silk with a mixture of Silver) dismiss them with abundance of ceremony and kindness.

That evening as the Ambassadour was at Supper in his Tent, the Turks stood gazing and staring extreamly, to whom the Cavaliers gave Sweet-meats and Biskets (for they love Sugar dearly) and some of the *Bashas*, and the *Agas* (who that night commanded the Guard) sat down with his Excellency, and drinks Wine as freely.

to Constantinople. 83

ly as any at the Table.

The Turks were strangely pleas'd with the Ambassadors Musick, both the vocal and instrumental, and indeed they had reason, for theirs is the worst in the World. One of them play'd on a Cittern, and sang before his Excellency, but it was like *Tom a Bedlam*, only a little sweetned with a Portugal like Minstrelry. And the Musick most esteem'd among the Souldiery, is the shrillest and squeakingest Trumpet that ever was heard, and a Bagpipe-like Instrument, such as accompanies the Jackanapes to the Bear-garden, with other ill Pipes and Hoboys, approaching the nearest to our worst Cry-Waits.

The

The third of June his Excellency had audience, and accordingly that morning, the worst of the Turks, and the meanest of the Ambassadors Retinue, marcht foremost two by two, but the Christians by themselves, only the chiefeft Cavaliers had each to his Companion a *Basba*, who rode on the left hand, the best place esteemed for Souldiers by them, as the right among Schollars.

The Prime Collonel of the Janizaries rode before the Ambassadour, and alone, with a huge and flat white Feather, like an old and large Queen Elizabeths Fan, but four times as wide, and the corner forward, not flat. There walk'd too afoot before

to Constantinople. 85

fore his Excellency, a bel-
lows-mouth'd and butcher-
like fellow, who made a hi-
deous noise all along, which
call'd the Boyes together,
and caus'd young and old to
repair to the Windows, to be
Witnesses and Spectators of
the shew, which doubtless
the Women (who lookt
out at Iron-grates, and are
kept in great slavery) were
very glad to see, for indeed it
was pompos.

In the Gate, where we en-
ter'd, we saw a strong Guard,
and on both sides of the
Streets, all along to the Pa-
lace of the *Kiser*, the Jani-
zaries stood in Armes, which
were excellently good, espe-
cially the Gun and Musket:
They are short, but wide bo-

red.

red and beavy, and carry
twice the charge of those
we have in England, and
many of the Janizaries had
Coats of Mail down to their
Knees. The Visier of *Buda* re-
ceived the Ambassadors, as
he had done my Lord and
Count *Herberstein* before,
but with more of the same
style and style. His Excel-
lency and the Visier only
sat, the Cavaliers and Turks
standing round, and the
Room, though very large,
was so crowded and throng-
ed, that there was scarce any
sitting from one place to
another. The Complements ended,
and the Visier receiving the
Ambassadors Presents, gave
sixty

to Constantinople. 87

sixty Castans to his Excellency and his Followers, which we put on over the rest of our Clothes, and so rode back as we came, being sixty Horses only, for the *Vizier* gave but sixty Castans; but the Footmen had distributed among them as many yards of Cloath, of red and purple colours, as serv'd to make Vests for each.

The four *Basbas*, with the *Aga* and *Begs*, which accompany'd the Ambassadour to, and from the *Vizier*, din'd that day with his Excellency, and drinking very plentifully of the Wine, pocketed up in their Breasts (where they carry several things as in Pockets) abundance of Sweet-meats and Sugar-plums.

Here

Here the poorer sort of People wear no Turbants, but Caps with, or without Fur, according to their ability, and all the Women generally (those only excepted that are old or very young) have their Faces muffled with Linnen, so as little is seen but their Eyes, and a part of their Noses.

They have no Clocks, but at certain times of the day, some Persons appointed for the same, for which they have a Sallary, go up into a kind of Balcon round the Steeple of the Mosches or Churches, and with a noise, hideous enough to affright all unacquainted with the sound, cry aloud, how the day doth pass away.

Every

to Constantinople. 89

Every great Person buyes, and hath a kind of Standard, which is carryed before him when he rides, or stuck in his Boat, like a small Mast or May-pole, when he goes by Water, for which he payes a thousand Dollars to the *Vizier*, chief *Basha*, or Governour of the place he belongs to, and 'tis no more than six or seven Horses tails dy'd of several Colours, and hung round the top of the Pole aforesaid. The Souldiers too use these kinds of Standards as Cornets.

In the Palace at *Buda* are several Courts, and in one a fair Fountain of Marble, with a Bason, or huge Shell of Brass, with the Armes of the Kings of *Hungary*, supported

ported with Snails of that Metal. On the right hand are the Stairs, the upper part of which hath Rails and Ballestres of Porphyrie. The Dining-room is prodigiously great, and the Windows proportionable, with the Jaumes of red Marble; as the Chimney-piece is, which is curiously caryed and rich, and at the end of the said Dining-room is a noble square Chamber.

About the said Palace many pieces of Brass are enclosed in several places apart, which the Turks admit not Christians to see, unless by some particular favour.

The hot Bath here (for which *Buda* is celebrated) hath the Pavement of Marble,

to Constantinople. 91

ble, and the Fountain that feeds it is so luxuriant in Water, that what runs in waste drives two Powder-mills, and a Corn-mill. The Pond, where the Spring rises, is said to have Fish, which if true, may be said to be par-boyl'd, but Frogs I saw in it. The chief Bath is so hot, that it presently causeth Sweat, and is very much frequented. Before your Eye can find it, you enter a square Room, with Windows on both sides, and light from the top, with places erected from the ground, and cover'd with Mats and Carpets, to repose on after bathing, with a place in the middle for the Clothes of the ordinary People, and round about the Room

Room hang Clothes in the nature of Aprons, which the Bathers put before them, and persons there attending do furnish them with, who, while they are bathing, do wash their Boots or Shoes, the way the Turks use for making them clean. Having bathed enough, and dress themselves again, on a Stall, that is cover'd with Carpets, the Receiver of the Money sits, demanding his due, which is inconsiderably little.

But to return to the City (for the Bath is without the Town) *Buda* is at present in so tatter'd a condition, that could *Solyman the Magnificent* return from the dead, he would change and recant his Opinion;

to Constantinople. 93

Opinion, of thinking it the fairest City in the World. And as for the Library, which the *Visier* permitted to be seen, and formerly was the glory of the World, for it had a thousand Volumes of rare and choice Books, of excellent Authors of the Eastern Church, how poor a thing 'tis now, and how much disagreeing with the same and ancient lustre it had, since the few Books it hath are of little or no use, being almost consum'd by Moths, Dust and Rats.

During our stay here, I visited a Turkish Convent, where some Religious Persons, call'd *Dervish*, inhabited, who live all in common, and have only what they get. each

each being of one Trade or other. They live morally well, and do no wrong to any, and while they live in common, they are not to marry, but if they take a Wife, they retire and live apart, however they continue still religious, and meet in their Cloysters on Fridayes and Tuesdayes, the dayes of their Devotion and Ceremonies.

They receive and lodge Travellers, and what they have to eat, give them freely part of it, and usually have a Fountain at the door, with a Wooden-dish fastened to a Chain, with which they give Water to Passengers, and indeed the Turks generally are hospitable to Strangers.

There

to Constantinople. 95.

There are other Religious men among the Turks, which are known by the name of *Santons*, but are Vagabonds and poor, and addicted to all sorts of Vices, and particularly to Sodomy, yet many of the Turks are so senseless and blind, to hold them for Saints.

Over against *Buda* (where a Dutch man, a Painter of our Company, who was sick of a Fever, leapt into the *Danube*, and was drowned) is the ruinous City of *Pest*, where there is a little Convent of *Franciscans*, and several poor Christians, who often are subject to many affronts and insolencies of the Turks, especially when in Wine, which albeit prohibited

bited by their Law, yet many make bold with, especially the younger sort of people, who indulge themselves the more, since they are of Opinion, that their punishment after death is the same, and not greater, if they drink but a little, or much, so as once having tasted of Wine, they use to drink on, having less restraint afterwards upon them. And 'tis said, an old Turk in *Constantinople*, when he had a Cup of Wine in his hand, and was about to drink it, first cry'd out aloud, and askt, why he did so, reply'd, that he admonished his Soul to retire into some corner of his Body, or vanish for a time, that it might not be polluted with the Wine he was drinking. From

to Constantinople. 97

From *Buda* we descended to *Adom* and *Tschankurtaran*, whither *Solyman the Magnificent*, when he raised his Siege from *Vienna*, made all the haste he could, not thinking himself out of danger, till he got to that place, which he called, *The refreshing of his Soul*.

Thence we came to *Basoka*, and passing by *Pentole* and *Fodwar*, arrived at *Tolna*. The next place was *Waia*, then *Mohasbz*, from whence we saw the Castle of *Zetzchuy*, the ancient Seat of the illustrious Family of the *Palfi*. This Town was very fatal to *Hungary* by the loss of King *Lodowick*, in order to whose death various things are reported.

F

The

The Plain where the Battel was fought is about half a League from the place, and as large, as free from Wood, and Incumbrances of that sort, but the River *Carassus* glides gently between, whose Water moves so slowly, it hardly seems to stir. Hither the King fled, whom the darkness of the night, and the fear of his Enemies pursuing, gave not time to explore and found the miry passage, into which his Horse rushing, and falling, stifled him with the weight of his Armour. Many of the Nobility, together with six Bishops, and ten thousand Horse, and twelve thousand Foot, are said to have perished in that Battel, in memory of which

to Constantinople. 99

which slaughter, *Solyman*, who was present at the fight, caus'd a Fabrick of Wood to be erected, which remains to this day, and now only serves as a retreat to the Beasts from the heat of the Sun.

The tenth we went to *Wlack*, and the next day to *Erdeod*, where the Annuntiation of our blessed Lady continues in painting.

The twelfth we came to *Valkovar*, where in the River *Valpus* (which abounds with good Fish) a dead Body came swimming down the Stream.

The next place was *Illock*, where we saw the Sepulchre of a Son of the King of *Bosnia*, together with the ruines of a Monastery.

F 2

Hence

A Journey

Hence we past by *Petrovaradine* to *Salankemen*, a City and Castle very pleasantly seated, and proud with old Buildings.

Here (where the *Tibiscus* is joyn'd to the *Danube*) we staid till the Couriers (who often went betwixt the said place and *Belgrade*) had adjusted all the Ceremonies for the Ambassadors reception. *Signore Giovanni Battista Casanova*, the Emperours new Resident for *Turky*, came hither after dinner from *Belgrade*, to wait on his Excellency, and discourse about all things, in order to his entrance and stay in that Town, whither the Ambassador was welcom'd by the roaring of the Cannon, the Volleys

to Constantinople. FOR

Volleys of the Souldiers, and Showts of the People, who flockt in that manner to see us come ashore, that the Town was quite unfurnish'd of Inhabitants. Two thousand or more were in Armes at our landing (for not *Belgrade* alone, but other little Towns, though with less ostentation, came out to receive us) but not all fit for service, for some were decrepit, and others too young, whose Fathers the year before had been drown'd in the fatal River of *Raab* in *Hungary*. These wearing the Caps of Janizaries, supply'd their Fathers places, and with their Armes across, and Countenances dejected, stood among the other Souldiers.

diers. And though in appearance they might seem born for no other end, than to eat up the Fruits of the Earth, yet from their tender age they have a martial Spirit instill'd into them, from which the Nerves and Sinews of the Ottoman Empire derive their force and vigour.

The *Camycan* or Governour of the Town, the *Capigi-Basha*, and the *Hassan-Aga* of the Bed-chamber to the *Sultan* (whom the *Prime Vifier* had order'd to attend the Ambassadour) congratulating his arrival, conducted him to his Tents, which were pitcht on the side of a Hill, not far from the River, where his Excellency rather chose to remain, than to lodge

to Constantinople. 103.

lodge in the City, whose prospect from *Salankemen* is most pleasant and delightful, as is the scituation, the place being washt by two great and famous Rivers, the *Sava* and the *Danube*, where the former soon loofeth its name.

Our passage from *Vienna* to *Belgrade* was with very much ease, accommodation and delight, for we went down the Stream, and when we came to Land, as in the afternoons we continually did) the Turks, to shew how welcome we were, made us Arbours and Bowers to secure us from the Sun.

After Supper we walk'd usually on the Shore, and sometimes stray'd a little, invited and transported with

the verdure of the place, and the many pleasant Objects we met with.

The Boats lying one by one, took up much space of ground, and look'd like some Navy at Anchor, while the Passengers going to and from them, appear'd a little Army, and 'twas pretty to hear them inquire of one another for their Vessels, which when they had lost, they were forc'd to use a figure to find, for the Boats were distinguished by numbers.

'Twas likewise not unpleasant to walk among the Turks and the Greeks, and see them dress their Meat in the Fields, and sleep about the Fires they had made, which

to Constantinople. 105

which commonly were great, there being much Wood, and do restraint on any that cut it.

Belgrade (which is seated at the confluence of the *Danube* and *Sava* aforesaid, and on that side, where 'tis joynd to the Land, hath the Castle) was first besieg'd by *Amurath*, and afterwards by *Mahomet*, who took *Constantinople*, but the Hungarians and other Christians defending it stoutly, the Turks were repell'd with a considerable loss. At length *Solyman*, in the beginning of his reign, finding it unprovided of men, and consequently unfit to hold out a Siege, by the negligence of *Lodowick* the young King of *Hungary*,

and the variance and dissensions of the Nobility, and others, reduc'd it with much ease into his power.

The Suburbs (where several Nations, as Greeks, Jews and others inhabit) are spacious and great, and usually in the Confiner of Turkey, the Suburbs are greater than the Cities themselves.

Here while we remained, his Excellency was visited by the Ambassadors of Ragusa, which commonly go in pairs to the Ottoman Court. They came on horseback with forty Attendants, all waiting upon them afoot, two only excepted, and were quarter'd in the Town, which with Janizaries we had liberty to see, for it is un-
safe

to Constantinople. 107

safe for Strangers to go by themselves, and withall we were commanded to the contrary, as likewise in cases of affronts from the Turks, to support them with a Christian Magnanimity and patience.

The Christians of *Belgrade*, not accustomed to see so many persons together, of the same faith with them, especially of Quality, were transported with joy at the Ambassadors arrival, and 'tis not imaginable with what great affection they receiv'd us in their Houses, particularly a Greek Merchant, *Signore Marco Manicato*, who shewing us all sort of harmless liberty and freedom, made us excellent Chear, and producing

cing his best Wines, did put us in mind of the ancient merry Greeks, for he drinking like a Fish, and beating a Drum betwixt whiles with his bare Fingers only, and singing to it, was so pleasant and jocund, that he flung, as we usually say, the House out of the Windows. His Drum was remarkable, for 'twas only a huge Earthen-bottle in fashion like a wide-neck Ale-jug, with the bottom out, whose top was only cover'd and stopt with thin Velum or Parchment, and on this, with his Fingers, he made a pleasing noise. In fine, we were so welcom'd, that seeming to wonder at the unsutableness of his poor and mean House, to his rich Mind

to Constantinople. 109

Mind and Fortune, he began (with many, curfings and inveighings against the *Grand Signior*, and his slavish way of treating his Subjects and Vassals) to tell us, that if he, or any other Christian, did but seem to increase in any sort of plenty and magnificence, he straightwayes was sure to be squeez'd, overtaxed and rifled accordingly, without any other reason given, or possibility of relief; though indeed this Treatment doth seem the less cruel, since they are forewarned of it, and have so very little assurance of their Childrens enjoying any thing long after their deaths. Yet 'tis not as many write (and we among the rest did believe, till

till otherwise informed on the place) that the *Grand Signiors* Subjects are all his Slaves, and can bequeath nothing to their Children, he being the sole Heir and disposer of all, for albeit in some this be true, yet in others several Customs are predominant, and raign, and are duly enough observ'd, some inheriting half, some more, some less, according to their several Tenures, Capitulations and Agreements; for when the *Grand Signior* makes any new Conquest, those which will stay and duly pay their Tribute, their Children and Money do run the hazard only of feeling now and then his extrajudicial way of being squeez'd, but otherwise may

to Constantinople. 411

may quietly enjoy all their Lands and Revenues, though willingly the *Sultan* cares for no Christian Subjects, but poor distressed Peasants, such as do feed Cattel, and till and cultivate the Lands, since no native Turk will hardly ever work, but generally they are Souldiers, and the most of them Horsemen, for the best sort of Foot, especially in *Europe*, are the Christians tributary Children, the Janizaries, who know no other home, nor have other love, then that of their Emperours greatness.

Their best Horse are the Spahyes, and such of them, especially, who for merit are rewarded with Lands, which are called *Timarris*, and are like

112. A Journey

like our old Knights-services here: As for example, a Horseman hath a Village allotted him, perhaps some Farm, some more, and some less in proportion, which they hold during life, and according to the value of the Lands, are bound to find more or less Horsemen, to serve at all times, when the *Grand Signior* wars and calls upon them. Some have but one, others more, to the number of twenty, and few above, and a Revenue of twenty or thirty Pound Sterling, is reckon'd for *Timarre*. These Tenures are still disposed of from hand to hand, on the deaths or respective behaviours of his Subjects, not only through-

our

to Constantinople. 113

out the greatest part of his
ancientest Dominions, but
practis'd so likewise where
he conquers any Land on the
Christians, or others, where
his usual stile is, to seize first
on all the Domains of the
conquered Prince, and of
what belongs to such as are
kill'd or fled, as also of the
Churches Revenues and
Royalties, which they in this
manner divide into *Timarrs*,
and the residue, which be-
longs to such Christians as
will stay, they suffer them to
enjoy, and inherit, as I said,
some all, some half, on such
several Conditions, as they
promised and granted to
them. But their tyrannous
Government, together with
the laziness and pride of the
Natives,

Natives, is the reason all their Countreys lye desart in a manner, so as scarce in a dayes march we met with a Village, and all along the *Danube*, as we went to *Belgrade*, and so in all our Journey to *Adrianople*, we saw vast Woods and Fields, with very rich *Campagnias*, all desolate as it were, or for Pasture at best, and here and there a little and inconsiderable patch of Corn, since, as I said before, all the culture is from Christians, who though for the most part of the Greek Church, yet they, as well as Catholicks, in most great Towns have their Chappels and Churches, and every where free liberty of their Religion. Jews also, though

to Constantinople. 115

though inferiour in number, have the like, which joyn'd to the Christians, exceed far the number of the Turks, to whom, though many Wives are allow'd, and Concubines not forbidden by their Law, yet few but Grandees have more than one or two, and likewise few Children, which when the Parent dyes are left to Gods mercy and the Great Turks unmercifulness, since of the greatest Persons, who are born Turks among them, the Child seldom inherits, the Wives inconsiderably little, and the Concubines nothing, unless some ready Money, which is likewise done with privacy.

But to leave as well this Subject at present, as the
Town

Town of *Belgrade*, where I fear, I have detained the Reader too long, I shall only acquaint him, that as our coming thither was of great joy to many, so our going away was to many as sad, especially to the Captives of *Austria*, who deploring their slavish condition, could not hope for any liberty and redemption, till at the Ambassadors return from *Constantinople*, which by his mediation, and the great liberality of the Province of *Austria* was afterwards very happily effected. But on *Midsummer-day*, the Feast of Saint *John Baptist*, the Turks on the contrary side, in memory of the Sacrifice of *Abraham*, expressed extraordinary joy,

by

to Constantinople. 117

by the discharge of the Guns from the Castle, which were answered by the Volleys of the Souldiers.

In the mean time the Ambassadour had advice from *Adrianople*, that the *Grand Visier* made extraordinary preparations for his Excellencies entertainment, so as if he made too much haste, he could not have so splendid a reception. The Ambassadour therefore was to make easie Journeys, which easily was granted and consented unto.

The six and twentieth of *June*, with above two hundred Waggon, each Waggon having three, and four Horses some, besides Saddle-horses for many, we departed from

from *Belgrade* to *Isarchich*, where we lost the pleasant sight of the *Danube*. The Ambassadour had four Coaches with six Horses a-piece, one of which he rode in himself, with my Lord and Count *Herberstein*. In the second and third was his Excellencies Nephew my Lord *Hay*, with his Chaplain and others, and the fourth, which was the richest, and carried no body in it, was presented at *Adrianople* to the Emperour of *Turky*.

The rest of the Ambassadors Comrades and Retinue had generally Waggones for themselves, their Beds and their Baggage, and usually in the mornings about one of the Clock, the Trumpets

to Constantinople. 119

pets gave us notice to be stirring, which commonly sounded twice, but the first time was preparatory, and only in order to the fitting of the Waggon, and packing up of things against the second sounding, at what time we marched by Torch-light, to decline the great heats, and in case any Waggon chanc'd to break on the way, or the Horses did tire, the Commissaries appointed for that purpose, supply'd all defects in that kind, so as sooner or later we all met together at the general Rendezvous, which was still before noon, but earlier or later, as the Conacts or Journeys were longer or shorter.

We

A Journey

We had not our Quarters in Villages or Towns, but usually in the Fields, in some Plain, and alwayes near Fountains or Brooks, where before we arriv'd the Tents were still pitcht, and the Cooks very busie in getting Dinner ready, who had elbow-room enough, for the *Campagnia* was their Kitchen.

In the afternoon the Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Quartermaster and part of the Cooks (for some staid behind to get Supper ready) departed before, to have all things in order against the next day, so that as we advanced, we still were provided of what the place afforded. And indeed for us

that

to Constantinople. 121

that travell'd in Waggon's,
we had the greatest ease, and
the best accommodation
imaginable such a Journey
could administer, for we
went into our Beds after
Supper, and march'd in that
posture till we came to our
Quarters the following day,
and then only rose and made
our selves ready.

After dinner some reposed
in their Tents, while others
play'd at Tables or Cards,
and many in the evenings
would walk up and down,
and visit the Turks, and par-
ticularly our Commissary,
who was a civil Person.

On the eight and twenti-
eth we came to *Colar*, from
whence we saw *Samandria*,
once the famous Metropolis

G of

of *Servia*, and a Colony of the Romans, but now very ruinous. Some remains are yet there of a little Chappel dedicated to our Lady, and the Catholicks the Inhabitants are as celebrated for their poverty and constancy in Religion, as the place was renown'd heretofore for its Riches and Glory. Here we staid the next day, and his Excellency entertained at dinner *Hassan-Aga* the Commissary.

The next place was *Hassan-Basha-Palanka*, a Fortrefs, or rather a retreat from the incursions of Horse, which consists of tall Poles only lathed and mudded, the Houses within being nothing but Smoak and Cow-dung without.

The

to Constantinople. 123

The first of *July* (for the last of *June* was spent in repose, and the Commissary gave his Excellency a Dinner drest after the fashion of the Turks) we came to *Bodanzin*, and the next day to *Jogada*, a place naturally pleasant and fit for delights, for it abounded with Fountains, which in that hot season of the year were of great refreshment to us. Allur'd with this sweetness, we tarried here two dayes, and withall because 'twas said to be the half way between *Vienna* and *Constantinople*. During our stay here, the Commissary invited the Ambassadour, and the Cavaliers with him, to a House very pleasantly seated, where he

G 2 gave

gave them a Collation, and while they were at Table, his Excellencies Musick, both Vocal and Instrumental, transported the Turks; but one of them, a Cook of the Commissaries, was handled more roughly for running away, for he was drubb'd most severely, and on his bare feet receiv'd two hundred strokes with a Stick, as big and shap'd like that we play at Goff with, in so much that he was black in the Face, and lolling out his Tongue, expir'd in a manner, but afterwards recover'd.

From *Jogada*, on a fine and strong wooden Bridge, we passed the River *Morava*, which separates
Servia

to Constantinople. 123

Servia from *Bulgaria*.

The next place was *Barazin*, then *Pellacderefi*, and afterwards *Aleschinti*, where in a little Brook, and on the Grass thereabout, we saw many Tortoises, and caught about a hundred.

At *Nissa* (which was once an Episcopal, but is now a small Town) we arriv'd on the seventh, and staid the next day. Here the Courier of *Vienna* overtook us, and brought joyful Letters out of *Christendom*, which not only refresh'd us with the memory of our Friends and Alliances there, but renew'd too our desires of returning to them.

Coitina, a place three Leagues distant from *Nissa*,

received us next, wherein excellent Baths a little out of the Road, many washed themselves, as the Turks often do, who, most of all the Elements, are lovers of Water, which serves, as they imagine, as well for the purifying and cleansing of the Soul as the Body, so as they wash often, and have Fountains in their Mosches, which as frequently they repair to as they pray.

On the tenth *Musan-Basha-Palanka* was our Station, where after a new fashion the *Bulgarian* Women welcomed us, who meeting us, strew'd little bits of Butter and Salt on the way, presaging and wishing thereby, a prosperity to our Journey and Affairs.

On

to Constantinople. 127

On the eleventh we came to *Sackerkoi*, where we staid the next day. Here by reason of the Heats, the change of Diet and Air, above forty were sick, and several strangely recovering, some six and twenty dy'd, among whom was the Baron of *Kornpfel*.

Here the Governour of the place invited the Ambassadour, together with the Cavaliers, and *Hassan-Basba* the Commissary to dinner. The Dukes of *Villack* had their residence here, where yet three Christian Churches remain; in one of which, (appertaining heretofore to the *Dominicans*) over the Tomb of the said Dukes, the Statue of a Man at full
G 4 length,

A Journey

length, is yet to be seen, and at the Foot of the Duke, a Wheel with a Crescent, where is written as follows,

*Hic est Sepultus Illustris
Dominus Laurentius
Dux de Villack, Filius
olim Serenissimi Domini
Nicolai Regis Bosniæ cum
Consorte sua Catharina,
Anno 1500.*

On the fifteenth we got to *Sophia*, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, where the *Beglerbeg*, or Vice-roy of *Greece* most ordinarily resides, by reason whereof 'tis most of all inhabited by *Turks*. The Town hath no Walls, yet a thousand Horsemen met us on the way, and when we enter'd

to Constantinople. 129

enter'd into the place, the Towns-men stood in Ranks in their Armes, distinguish'd by their Trades in the Streets, as we pass'd along, but they had no great Guns, for Towns unwall'd have none.

During our stay here, while a Courier was dispatched to *Vienna*, the Bishop of the place changing his Habit, waited on his Excellency, and shew'd us the Church, which was without the Town, which is said to have been built above fourteen hundred years.

After two dayes repose we departed, and quitting the Plain of *Sophia*, discover'd Mount *Rodope*, where Antiquity will have it, that

Orpheus play'd so sweetly on his Harp. On the top of this Mountain seven Springs issue forth, which those of the Countrey, do call to this day, the seven Fountains of *Orpheus*, they imagining that the Tears which he shed for *Eurydice* his Wife gave beginning to those Sources. This said Mountain and Mount *Hemus*, which are joyned together, separate *Bulgaria* from *Romania*, called anciently *Thrace*, and one of the six Provinces, which in the Romans time was compriz'd under the common name of *Dacia*. The other five are *Moldavia*, *Transylvania*, *Rassia*, *Wallachia* and *Servia*. These *Dari*, or *Davi*, for so they are called,

to Constantinople. 131

led, gave occasion to that
Proverb, *Dævus sum non
Ædipus.*

The People of *Bulgaria*
have had many Revolutions,
and almost beyond the Ex-
ample of any other Coun-
treys. The *Triballi* were the
first, who worsted King *Philip*
of *Macedon*, and made him
surrender the Mares he had
plunder'd out of *Scythia*, for
a breed for his *Thessalian*
Horses. Secondly the *Mæsi*,
Thirdly the *Daci*. Fourthly
the *Romans*. The *Goths* were
the fifth. The *Slavonians*
the sixth. The *Bulgarians*
the seventh. The *Grecians*
the eighth, and the *Turks*
the ninth: Yet still it retain-
eth the name of *Bulgaria*,
from the *Volgarians*, who
came

A Journey

came from the River *Volga*, and by the change of *V* into *B* are called *Bulgarians*, whose Metropolis, call'd formerly *Tibiscum*, is known now, as I intimated before, by the name of *Sophia*, from a Church, which *Justinian* the Emperour did here dedicate to *Sancta Sophia*.

As for *Thrace* in general, before the *Greeks* possessed and planted it, the Nation was as barbarous as any in the World. They lamented the Births of their Children, and sang at their Deaths, yet were alwayes a fighting People, and never fully subdu'd till the *Romans* undertook them.

On the eighteenth we came to *Kupra-Basha*, the next day

to Constantinople. 133

day to *Idiman*, and the twentieth to *Kisterfent* by a very stony way.

Sakurambeg was next, in an open and fertile Countrey, whence passing the day following through *Dartarbastek*, we arriv'd at *Philippopolis*.

This City, call'd formerly *Peneropolis*, and afterwards *Philippopolis* by *Philip* of *Macedon* that repair'd it, is seated near a Plain of a very great extent, and wash'd by the celebrated River of *Hebrus*, now called *Marissa*, into which the *Taponiza* and *Caludris* do empty themselves. The said *Hebrus* is famous for the very frequent mentions the Poets make of it; particularly for *Orpheus*, who dis-

discontented in that manner, for the loss of *Eurydice* his Wife, against the whole Sex, introduced the practice of Masculine Venery, for which the *Ciconian* Matrons tore him in pieces, and threw his Limbs into the River.

Among other things at *Philippopolis*, they shew'd us a little Church on a hill, which was dedicated to Saint *Paul*, and 'tis very memorable, that but three Leagues from hence many thousands of People are spread up and down in the Villages and Towns, which are called *Paulini*.

This place hath an old Tower, and in it a Clock, which seem'd the stranger to us, since in this vast and barbarous

to Constantinople. 135

barous Countrey we saw none before.

Not far from the City, on an eminent Mountain, is a very great Convent of Monks of the Grecian Religion, in whose Church, call'd Saint George, our Mahometan Commissary caus'd the Body of Baron Kornpfeil to be buried, which the Lord Hay, and the Secretary of the Embassy attended to the Grave, but the rest of the dead were interr'd near the Banks of the River.

The Wine of *Philippopolis* is as cheap as 'tis excellent, for 'tis in great abundance thereabouts, and preserved in Vessels of an extraordinary greatness, which as I admir'd, so I wonder'd at the low
and

and little Doors of their Houses, till they told me, that they had them so on purpose, to hinder the Turks from bringing in their Horses, and turning their Dwellings into Stables. And I likewise observed, when we knock'd at any Door, to taste and buy Wines, the People within were still very shy to admit us, till they first had explor'd what Company we were in, so fearful they are of the Turks, from whom they are subject to many affronts, especially when in Wine.

From *Philippopolis* we went to *Papassli*, whose *Moschee* and *Garavanfaria* (the Inn in *Turky* as well for Beasts as Men, for Men and their

to Constantinople. 137

their Horses are under the same Roof.) was built by the Progenitour of the present *Grand Vifler*.

The next day we came to *Kiral*, and the third to a great Plain, where, because we wanted Water, we went out of the way, till we came to a Fountain. Here malignant Feavers, bloody Fluxes, and other dire Diseases began to reign again, which some of the Retinue had caught and contracted, by visiting infectious Cottages, as also by eating much Fruit, and drinking Wine cooled excessively in Snow, which the Turks had procured, but one only dyed.

Here likewise, while the Priest was at Mass, three

Bulga-

Bulgarians brought two Bears and a Cub, which were taught to dance and wrestle at the sound of a Cymball, which while some unadvisedly minded more than their Prayers, the *Basha*, that observ'd it, was displeas'd in that manner, that he commanded them to be beaten away.

On the seven and twentieth we arriv'd at *Ormandli*, where we saw a *Moschee*, a *Caravansaria*, and a handsome Stone-bridge.

The next place was *Asapha-Basha-Cupri*, where there is a Royal *Hau*, or *Caravansaria*, which I thought to describe in my return from *Constantinople*, for in our passage thither we lay without

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out the Towns, in the open Fields in Tents, or in Wag-gons. But this Structure being Regal, and the best I have seen, I think it now best to acquaint the Reader with it, who may easily fancy a spacious Oval Court, and opposite to the Gate that leads in, a high and stately Porch, on both sides of which, a Building as vast, as magnificently cover'd with Lead, is presented to the eye. 'Tis supported by four and twenty Pillars of Marble, which are of that bigness, they cannot be fathom'd, and resembles two huge Barns joyn'd together, as aforesaid. Within on each hand, besides the main Wall (where the light comes in at several little Slits)

Slits) is a Wall two Cubits high, and as broad, and about some ten foot distance from each other, several Chimneys are erected for the service of Passengers, as well to dress their Meat, as to warm them in the Winter. The said Wall serves for Beds, for Tables, Stools and other Conveniencies, which the common Inns in *Christendom* afford. There are no Partitions, but all things clear and obvious to others, when you eat or lye down; and the same Roof is for Camels and Horses, as I said said before, which are ty'd to Rings fastened to Posts.

'Tis easily to be imagined what sleep and repose the weary Traveller may expect, and

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and what smells and what noises he must be subject to.

At the Gate, Hay and Barley (for I saw no Oats in *Turky*) and Wood too are commonly sold, but the provision for the Horses is ordinarily the best, for besides ill Bread, and Wine (which is usually good) if the Travellers meet with any Flesh or Fish, they must dress it themselves, if they have no Servants with them.

These are the Inns in *Turky*, and the place takes the name from *Caravana*, which is a Company that travel together, for 'tis not safe in *Turky* to travel alone.

This

This place is likewise famous for an excellent Bridge of white Stones, which resembles that of *Ratisbone*, or *Prague*, as well for the breadth as the length. Hither Cavalier *Simon A Rheningen*, who had been the Emperours Resident seventeen years in *Constantinople*, came to wait on the Ambassadour, who receiv'd him with all kindness and respect, by whom, when his Excellency had gladly been inform'd, the *Grand Signior* was at *Adrianople*, preparation was made for our departure; but before we went hence, *Hafsan-Basha*, our Commissaries Son (a Youth of good meen, and of a comely Countenance) came to wait on his Father,

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Father, who sent him after dinner to kiss his Excellencies Hands, who treated him courteously, and gave him a Watch of good value.

In the morning betimes we marched away, and the same day arriv'd in a *Campagna*, within two hours of *Adrianople*, where the Ambassadour continued two dayes in his Tents, which were pitch'd near the Banks of the River *Hebrus* afore-said.

On the first of *August*, the glorious and anniversary day of the Battel of Saint *Gottard*, where the pride of the *Ottoman* Scepter was depressed in some measure, by the slaughter of above twelve thousand Men of the Flower
of

of the Army, the Ambassadour, in a very solemn manner, past through the Turkish Camp (the Army, to the number of thirty thousand, lying then near the City in Tents) towards *Adrianople* in the following order.

The Quarter-master, with two of the Turkish Attendants, preceded, and vvas followed by the Gentleman of the Horse to the Ambassadour, vvith his Excellencies led Horses. The Pages vv ere next, and after them eight Trumpetters, with their Trumpets of Silver, but they vv ere not to sound them, and the Kettle-drum was as silent. *Signore Lelio de Luca*, the Ambassadours Steward, with

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with the Squadron of his Excellencies Servants, and those of the Cavaliers his Comrades followed next, to whom two hundred *Chian-fes* were added, and among them many Sons of the better sort of Turks. Several Persons of Honour of several Nations went next, as Baron *Fin*, Baron *Coronini*, the Baron *de Rech*, the Lord *Hay*, Marquis *Chasteauvieux*, the Baron of *Funffkerken*, the Marquis *Pecori*, Marquis *Durazzo*, the Duke of *Holstein incognito*, and the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Norfolk*. Then the Banner of the Embassy very richly embroyder'd, was carried by Count *Sterhaimb*, which though rouled up, the arrogancy

rogancy of that Monarchy
 permitting no Potentates
 Colours to be display'd be-
 fore the *Sultan*) yet on one
 side our Lady trampling on
 the Head of the Dragon, and
 on the other the Imperial
 Eagle were sufficiently dis-
 cover'd. On Count *Star-*
haimbs right hand my Lord
 rode, and the Earl of *Herber-*
stein on his left. The Empe-
 rours Resident was next
 with a Train of his Servants,
 then the Ambassadors
 Guard, and his Excellency
 himself, whose venerable
 Beard joyn'd to his tall Sta-
 ture, together with his very
 rich Habit, and Cap, where
 he wore a rare Feather of
 Herons beset with noble
 Diamonds, allur'd the Spe-
 ctators

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ctators, and drew their Eyes upon him. On the right hand of his Excellency rode the *Chiaus-Basha*, the Marshal of the Court, and the *Agh* of the Spahyes on the left. *Signore Pannioti* a Grecian, and Interpreter to both the Emperours, came behind with the Secretary of the Embassy, *John Frederick Metzger*, Doctor of the Civil Law, and *Signore Wachina* the Ambassadors private Interpreter. On both sides his Excellency, a hundred Janizaries attended, to keep off the People. Two hundred Spahys with their Coats of Mail, Quivers and Lances follow'd in the Rear, and behind them the Ambassadors Litter, with four

H 2 Coaches

Coaches with six Horses a piece: And lastly, a hundred and ninety Waggon with the Baggage.

In this manner we passed to the City of *Adrianople*, through the midst of the *Ottoman* Camp, by the *Grand Vifiers* Tent, and near the *Serraglio*, while the *Grandeers* of the Court stood admiring and gazing on the pomp of this Embassy, which rather represented the Glory and Triumph of the Emperour of the West, then a Salutation and an Address to the Monarch of the East. And afterwards we heard, that the *Sultan* himself, who, together with his Mother, his Wife, and two Brothers, sat behind a thin Curtain, and with

joy

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joy and admiration was a Spectator like others, and observ'd all things curiously, said, *That in all kinds he had never seen the like.*

It was noon e're we came to our Quarters, which were in the Suburbs on the other side of the Town, and how gladly we got thither, the Reader may imagine, since the Heats were so excessive, we could hardly endure them.

The next day the *Grand Visier* sent his Excellency a Present, of several sorts of Fruits, to the number of thirty Baskets; to the bringers of which, the Ambassador commanded thirty Crowns to be given. Some other few dayes were
H 3 spent

spent in receiving and giving reciprocal Complements.

The City of *Adrianople* (call'd anciently *Oreſte*) is partly ſeated on the top, and partly on the deſcent of a Hill, on that ſide, where the Rivers *Tunza* and *Harda* looſe their names in the *Mariffa*. 'Tis the beſt, and moſt conſiderable Town between *Strigonium* and *Conſtantinople*, the Buildings whereof are as good as any other in *Turky*, and the Air more ſweet and temperate than any in *Romania*.

On the ſixth his Excellency was conducted by the *Chiaus-Baſha* to the *Grand Viſiers* Tent, where after the Ceremonies perform'd on each ſide, the Ambaſſadour delivered

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delivered him the Emperours Letters, which had this Address: *Strenuo & magnifico viro, Achmet Bassa Sere-
nissimi Turcarum Imperatoris
supremo Vezirio sincere nobis
dilecto.* His Excellency likewise presented him from the Emperour, with Gifts of a very great value, and the *Grand Visier* gave him a Castan lin'd with Sables, to the worth of a thousand Dollars, as also the Horse and Furniture he had lent him, when his Excellency made his entrance into *Adrianople*. A hundred Castans were likewise then distributed among the Ambassadors Comrades, and others of the Retinue.

Here we had the news, that part of the *Serraglio* at *Constantinople* was burnt, and above two hundred Houses consum'd, in so much that a little before the Queen-Mother and the *Sultana* return'd in haste thither. And now since the season of the year put the *Sultan* in mind of visiting his Maritime Castles (a thing he had designed before) the Ambassadors Audience was hasten'd.

On the eleventh a hundred *Chiausers* and two hundred *Janizaries*, very early in the morning, came to wait on the Ambassador, and conduct him to the *Serraglio*, and the *Grand Visier*, as formerly, sent Horses accordingly, so

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as we marched thither in a very solemn manner. In the inward Court his Excellency alighting, was usher'd into the *Divan* (the place where the *Visiers* meet three times a week to do justice) here six of them (the Arbiters and disposers of all things in *Asia* and *Europe*) expected his arrival, and the *Grand Visier* met him, and courteously receiving him, made him sit in a rich Chair. Then that the pomp and ostentation of the *Ottoman* Greatness might more visibly appear, he caused the sum of three hundred and seventy five thousand Dollars, to be distributed before us, among the Souldiers and Officers of the Court, (the Pay for three months)

H 5

months) which they usually receive on the dayes the *Grand Signior* gives Audience to Ambassadours.

The *Janizaries* stood unarm'd in a row, with their Armes across and their Faces downward, but towards the *Divan*, and over against them fifteen little Field-pieces of Brass. On the other side were the *Spahys*; and as the several Captains were call'd by a List, some of that Troop or Company followed them, to receive their Pay in red Leather-purses (each Purse containing five hundred Dollars) which they threw on their Shoulders, and carried away in that manner.

This

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This lasted near two hours, and then Dinner followed.

At the first Table was the Ambassadour, with the Resident, the *Grand Visior*, and another of great Quality. The Cavaliers were disposed here and there at other Tables, with the other *Visiers*. The rest of the Retinue sat like Taylers on the Ground, where Skins of red Leather were spread in the nature of Carpets, where the Meat was set thick. The greatest pomp of the Dishes, besides Flesh and Fish, were things made of Sugar, of Musk and Amber-greece, and the Drink was only Water and Sherbett, but the Attendants finely clad, and very numerous.

While

While we were at dinner, the Presents from the Emperour (which were in great abundance, and inestimable in a manner) were carried by the Turks through the Court, that the People might see them, and all Curiosities be satisfied, as well with the number as the variety of the Gifts.

Dinner being ended, and forty *Cassans* distributed, (without which no access to the Sultan, who gave fewer than the *Grand Visier* his Minister) the *Capigi-Basha* inform'd the *Visiers*, the *Grand Signior* was ready for the Audience, who immediately waited on him, and after their low reverences stood about him in their places.

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ces. Then the Ambassadour was led and usher'd in, and the Cavaliers soon after introduced in order; between two of the Turks of good Quality; and no sooner were admitted, and had made their Obeissances, but dismissed as soon.

The Persons that had admittance, were the Residents, the Cavaliers *A Renninghen*, and *Casanova*, my Lord, Count *Herbertstein*, the Marquisses *Durazzo*, and *Pecori*, the Honourable *Edward Howard* of *Norfolk*, Count *Sterkheim*, the Barons of *Binnendoff*, *Funffkercken*, *Hay*, *Caronini*, *Fin*, *Varnavel*, and *Ree*, together with the Secretary and Interpreter of the Embassy. *Almiqued* and *All*

All being retired and gone, but the Ambassadour, the Resident, and the Interpreter, this last presented the Emperours Letters to the Ambassadour, and he to the *Sultan*, who resplendent and glittering with his Gold and his Gems (which no where are fixed, but carried by Camels wheresoever he goes) look'd rather like one from a Bed than a Throne. After the Complements on the part of the Emperour, the publick and private Causes of the Embassy were briefly recited. The *Sultan* reply'd, he was glad to hear of the Emperours Health, and bad the Ambassadour welcome. As to what might conduce to the happiness of both Empires,

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pires, he said very little, but had the Ambassadour go to *Constantinople*, whence he would not long be absent, his Maritime Expedition being over, after which the Ambassadour (who alone kist the Hem of his Garment) repeating his Obeisances, returned to his Quarters.

On the thirteenth his Excellency sent the Gentleman of his Horse, to present the *Grand Signior* with a Noble and Rich Coach, together with seven *Neopolitan* Horses, and four *Irish* Greyhounds.

On the sixteenth the *Grand Visier* entertained the Ambassadour, and the Cavaliers with him, at a Dinner, in

a Palace without the City, belonging to the *Mufti*, who is as a Pope, or High-Priest to the Turks, and was also there.

When they had din'd, a hundred Turks well mounted and clad, for the diversifement of his Excellency, shew'd rare Feats of Horsemanship, darting Staves at one another, with such vigour and agility, that 'twas a kind of wonder, how they possibly could decline them, though two or three were dangerously hurt, if not kill'd.

On the three and twentieth the *Grand Signior* came out of the *Serraglio* with great pomp and state, and passed through the City to his

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his Tent in the Camp, in order to his motion towards *Gallipolis*, but staid there some dayes, by reason of the Heats, not returning into the *serraglio*, unless by disguise, or in the night, as the fashion is there, when he publickly comes forth, in order to any Progress or Journey.

During our stay at *Adrianople*, which was near a month, I had the opportunity of conversing with an Italian Renegado, who acted there the part of a Physitian. By his and others help on the place, I had the information of some things, which usually to Strangers are not so clear and obvious:

And having now some leisure, I shall prosecute the Relation

Relation I left off at Belgrade.

And first of the Rigour of the Turks.

The *Mahometans* are severe in their Punishments, and for the least Fault beat commonly the Offenders on the Soles of their Feet, sometimes on the Belly, and Buttocks, and other parts of the Body, which is used most to *Janizaries*, from which the best and greatest amongst them are hardly exempt, but when they pay the forfeiture with their Heads.

For at *Mahomet Agai* Tent, who was our Conductor, at a small Town between *Euda* and *Belgrade*, because the Captain of the Castle, who commanded in chief

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chief in that and many other petty Places adjacent, came not early enough to pay him his Respects, as soon as he arriv'd, he was by our Conductor aforesaid, as he sate cross-legg'd, after a little rubbing in Turkish, kickt down with a Foot on his Breast, and so lying on his Back, his Leggs (as the custom is there, which I wrote of before) were straight-ways held up, till our *Aga*, in six or seven Blows, broak the biggest end of a great and strong Stick on his Feet, which was done in a trice, ere my Lord (who was in the Tent with the cholerick *Aga*) could rise up, and catch him by the Arm, to hinder him from striking any more;

more; for his Lordship was struck with compassion, to behold a reverend old Man of seventy years of age, with a long and milk white Beard to his Girdle, so treated and us'd; and had not my Lord tugged hard, and been of some credit with the *Aga*, he swore he would have given him at least threescore Blows, and bad the poor old Governour thank only my Lord for his Clemency. Yet as soon as e're 'twas over, he sat down again with the rest in the Tent, and had Coffee given to him, which by reason of his smarting, he seeming not so readily to drink, and muttering only, that in almost sixty years, that he had serv'd the *Grand Signior*, he

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he had not been beaten before; had not my Lord, with others there present, intreated for him, he had been put in Chains, and sent away that evening to the *Vizier* of *Burda*, who, as they affirm'd, would have caused his Head to be quickly stricken off, without hearing him speak, or examining the matter.

The like or worse treatment was intended to the *Cadis* of the Place, for having, like the Captain afore-said, deferred his duty; but he hearing, it seems, of the others rude fate, fled away, and lay concealed all night in the Vineyards, not returning to his Station till after our departure. This *Cadis* is

is a Judge in all respective places, as well of civil Persons as Affairs, and hath as great a Power in all legal matters, as the Governour in military, they two being the Sharers and Arbiters of all things within their Jurisdiction and Verge, and only accountable to the next *Visier* or *Basha*, whose Government it lyes under; and yet notwithstanding our Commissary aforesaid, so deputed by the *Visier* of *Buda*, bore all along the journey such absolute authority, as I said, over all such Persons in every place we passed.

Another Example occurs to my Memory, while we actually resided at *Adrianople*.

'Tis

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'Tis the fashion in the Ottoman Serraglio, when the Sultan goes publickly abroad, to give a gracious Nod to the Officers of his Court, for which the *Chiaus-Basha*, in the name of the rest, gives thanks to his Majesty, and cries out aloud, *Long live our Emperour, the King, &c.* The said *Chiaus-Basha*, when the Sultan went into the Camp near the City of *Adrianople*, forgetting his duty, or employ'd about some business, neglected or omitted the usual Ceremonies, his Princes gracious Nod oblig'd him to. The Emperour dissembled it then, but arriving at the Camp, inform'd the *Grand Visier* of the fault, who hast-
ning

ning to his Tent, caus'd the Instruments to be brought, where the Feet of Offenders are put in and beaten. While all the great Officers, which standing round about, beheld one another (for none was yet design'd for the punishment) were guessing at the Nocent: The *Chiaus-Basha* was commanded to lie down, and had a hundred Blows on the Soles of his Feet, which no sooner were over, and he recovering his Legs, but he fell down at the *Grand Vissers* Feet, endeavouring to kiss his Vest, and be restor'd to his Favour. But the *Grand Vissier* raging, turn'd his Back upon him, and calling him Villain, bad him ever for the future to be carefuller of his duty,

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duty, for otherwise he would order him to be strangled. The Wretch indur'd this usage with patience, and the next day they were both again at Court, each one in his Office, as if nothing the day before had at all interven'd.

For the Government of their Provinces, 'tis alwayes triennial, and ordinarily the *Grand Signior* sends Persons from the Court, who have seen no other light than that of the *Serraglio*, and yet when the Emperour bestows a charge on any, they say, at the same time, God gives him understanding and conduct to exercise and manage the same.

I

The

The Grandees, when out of the Field, lead luxurious and lazy lives, passing most their time in eating and debauchery, the worst of which Sodomy is so frequent among them, as when 'tis not forced, 'tis hardly look'd upon as a Vice.

For their Military Discipline in general, it is a meer confusion, and supply'd alone by force. And as for their Forts, they are naked and pitiful Works, for they repair nothing, except peradventure some frontier Town or Castle, and those but poorly neither, for unless by the help of *Renegadoes* (of which, though they have of all Nations, yet few of any note, or considerable in Armes) they know

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know not how well to go about to do it.

The like want of care is observed in their Houses, and Gardens, and all sorts of Buildings (except the publick Works) which we may the less wonder to see go to ruine, in regard, as I told you before, almost all look no farther, then for their own Lives, which depend upon the Malice or *Caprice* of the respective Governours; nay, should they make the least ostentation and pomp of being rich (as I intimated before) straight that is Crime enough to cut off their Heads, and confiscate their Estates, as it often arrives to some wealthy *Basha* or *Visier*, whose Head is cut off by a

A Journey

couple of *Chiausers*, or Messengers, in his own House or Tent, though he have a hundred Servants about him, nay, perhaps many thousands of Souldiers in his view, and under his command.

Many of their Villages are built like Souldiers Huts, few or none of the Houses being cover'd with Tile, and the Cow-houses commonly in *England* much sweeter and cleaner. The Village Walls resemble those in *Hungary*, but are something worse, being only long Stakes thrust into the Ground, and crossed through like Basket-work, and so dawbed all over on both sides with Mud and Dirt.

But

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But their publick Buildings, as *Caravansarias* or *Hanes*, as also their Baths, Bridges, Causes and Fountains, which almost all the way, in every dayes journey we met with, are very stately things, their Religion directs them to make, and the more easily great Persons perswade themselves to, in regard they know not sometimes which way to dispose of their Riches when they dye, having little assurance, that other dispositions will stand good and take place.

Wherefore to eternize their Memories here, they make often vast expences of this kind, and endow them with perpetual Revenues, for the publick good of Pas-

I 3 sengers.

sengers. Nay, some out of particular Devotion and Charity, give Meat to Dogs and Birds, causing holes to be made on their Grave-stones and Monuments, as Receptacles of Water for the Fowls of the Air, some of which, as particularly Turtles, are so tame and so foolish (being seldom shot at, or molested by the Turks) as I have seen in the Journey, when some of the Company had shot and kill'd several from a Tree, the others would sit still unconcern'd, and the same Bird, if missed at first, would commonly sit still to be afterwards kill'd.

This priviledge and liberty of shooting on the way was not indulged to us, because

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cause we were Strangers, and of another Faith, but as being of the Ambassadors Train, whose Errand and Business, in that it related to Peace and Commerce, which then was very grateful to the Turks, gave us all sort of harmless conversation and freedom, and generally made them civil and obliging to us, since never any Embassy was so pompous and glorious, nor any Ambassador so welcome, as the ensuing Relation will instance to the Reader.

The *Hungarians* averse to the Peace with the *Turks*, in regard his Imperial Majesty (of whom they had desired, that one of their own Nation might be joyn'd with

Count *Lesley* in the Embassy into *Turky*) had denyed their request, the *Hussars* of *Filleck*, with several of the neighbouring Inhabitants, uniting themselves to the number of six hundred, made an Incurſion thirty Leagues into the Country, and plundering all the Villages about *Waia*, the very day before the Ambaſſadour arrived there, return'd with a conſiderable Booty.

This insolency of the *Hungarians*, in a time of Peace and amity, and ſo near the Ambaſſadour. (whom they had a deſign to involve in ſome Labyrinth of trouble and affront) was as highly reſented by his Excellency as the *Turks*, who (conſidering
the

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the enormity of the Fact) as they made very just, and very grievous Complaints to the Ambassadour, so they might by requiring satisfaction, in all probability, have lessen'd their Civilities to his Person; yet they ceas'd not to treat him with all respect and honour, and the Governor of the Place sent his Excellency a Present of several sorts of Provision. But many of the Commonalty were as clownish and ignorant, as the better sort were courteous; for when on the Road we askt by an Interpreter, how far, or how many hours journey it was to such a place; they knew not what an Hour or Mile meant. 'Tis true, that near

the Confines of Hungary they have some great Clocks, else generally they measure the day by their several times of praying and eating, which is sooner or later, in the Dayes, and Nights lengthen or decrease.

At dinner time often, as we travell'd along, they would come and stand round about the Table, and wonder at our Hats (which many carried with them) our Fans, Gloves, &c. and some among them bolder than the rest, with civil meen enough, would take them slip into their hands, when laid aside by us, to feel and put them on. The ordinary sort also, when we plaid at Cards or Tables, would gaze, and stand

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stand so near about the Table, that often we were forced to becken to the *Janizaries*, to make them stand off, who, on the least sign of displeasure, would baste them like Dogs, as they served an *Arabian*, who being a Bravo amongst them, and marching with a Spear, thrust through his naked Body on purpose, with several Arrows pierced through the flesh of both Armes, for not making haste enough out of the way, as we passed along, was cruelly cudgell'd and bang'd by a *Janizary*, sometimes on the Back, and sometimes on his Sides, and even the Arrows or Spear as it lighted, without the least regard to the posture he was in, which to
us,

us, unacquainted with Spectacles of that nature, was pitiful and compassionate, as others were *bizarre* and extravagant, particularly those of the Horsemen, some having huge Wings on their Backs, and others odd and various kinds of Feathers on their Heads, with phantastical Caps, and other strange marks, to shew how many Christians they had killed.

The Foot too, to demonstrate their Actions in the Wars, are distinguish'd from the rest, by their several sorts of Dresses and Caps, of many shapes and colours, which they animate one another to deserve, by perswading themselves, that he, who dyes fighting

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fighting in the Field against the Christians, gains Paradise presently, a place (as they describe it) most suitable to their sensual delights.

We met with very few that are literate, and those which are so, reap little satisfaction by their reading, since they have no printed Books.

But I cannot omit the cleanliness of the Turks, who, as they had occasion to urinate, still kneel'd with one Knee at the least on the Ground, and afterwards wash'd their Hands, as they do still before and after their eating, which with them is as often as their Prayers, four or five times a day, for though at several hours they do eat, yet

yet the chief time with them is about ten of the Clock in the Morning, when they usually feast best; as when our Conductor entertained and treated the Ambassadour, which was in this manner.

First, He rose up when his Excellency came into the Tent, and bidding him welcome, and the Cavaliers with him, fate down again with them, who had each a Cushion on the Ground, the Ambassadour alone having two, to raise him a little higher, for his Legs were not so pliable in sitting Tayler-wise like the rest, yet he would not use a Chair, though they offered him one, he being then *indognito*, and that

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no time of ceremony.

When they were thus set a little, two Pages of the Commistary (tall Fellows, and forty years old) came to each of the Guests, and covering their Heads and Faces with a fine striped Taffaty, which they held over them, continued it so, till another with a Silver Incense had perfum'd and smok'd their Faces and Heads.

That done, and the Incense remov'd, another Silk Cloath was laid cross the Lap and the Knees of the Guests, whom another great Page brought Rose-water to, with which they wash'd their Faces and Beards.

When that was taken away, a Linnen-cloath was laid,

laid, as the other, on their Knees, and Coffee given to them.

After this they brought Sherbett, which is pleasant enough, when perfum'd with Amber-greece, and made of several Juices of Fruits, according to the Season, which is mixed and dissolved in Water, and then brought to drink.

And lastly, Tobacco (unless in or near the Court, where it is prohibited) is offer'd those that like it, when commonly the Discourse doth begin.

When Dinner time approached, they all first washed as they sate, then they spread in the middle, about the upper end of the Tent, a round

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round Leather-table-cloath on the Ground, the Floor being almost all over (especially at the head of the Tent, and round the sides of it) ever cover'd with Carpets.

To this Table they remov'd, and sate round as many as could, which is seldom above ten, on the middle of which is set first a Foot, and then a round Table, which is commonly of Pewter or Tin (for the *Grand Signior* only uses Gold, though forbidden by their Law) and rais'd about two handfuls high, in shape (though much bigger) like our Affiets or Stands. In the middle of this Table is set (and never but one at once) a great round Bason of the same Metal, fill'd full
of

of Meat, the first being ever of tender roasted Mutton, or the like, cut all in joynts and bits, which often on great Dayes, and Feasts, is smoaked with Perfumes e're it comes to the Table.

The boyl'd Meats are also so tender, as with ease they may be pulled in pieces, since Knives are never used at Meals.

Many Soops of Milks and Spoon-meats are served in afterwards, which with long Wooden-spoons, or Oval-ladles rather, they reach.

Brown Bread is cut beforehand, and in long Slices thrown on the Table, both to eat and serve for Trenchers, on which they gave and put away their Bones, as they pleased,

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pleased, or flung them on the Table, as the Turks us'd to do, and fresh Bread was as frequently given as demanded, though the Turks eat commonly their Trench-

Sherbetts are also given as oft as called for, and not as some write, only once at the end of the Dinner, which being now over, 'tis fit I should rise and be gone.

On the seven and twentieth of *August*, very early in the morning, we departed from *Adrianople*, and passing the River *Hebrus*, over a great and long Bridge, march'd by the Turkish Camp, the Trumpets all sounding, and the Kettle-drum

drum beating by his Excellencies command.

About noon we arrived at *Hapsa*, and the next day at *Baba*, a pretty little Town.

The next place was *Bergas*, and afterwards *Caristron*, near which in a Campagna, by a fine little Stream, we took up our Quarters.

On the last of the Month we came to *Chivrlu*, and the first of September to *Simenli*, a very poor Village.

The next day betimes we got to *Seliurea*, call'd formerly *Selymbria*, or the City of *Selys*, for *Eria* in the old Thracian Language doth signify a City, other Cities of Thracia having the like termination, as *Olymbria* and *Mesembria*.

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The Town is very pleasant, being seated on a Hill, and by the Sea-side, where usually (when the Wind is propitious) Boats are hired for Constantinople.

From hence we remov'd to *Ponte grande*, where we pass'd four stone-bridges, within a little distance of each other, which crossed an arm of the Sea.

Ponte Picciolo received us next, where we met with fresh occasions of joy, for here the long-look'd for *Rodolphus*, the Courier from *Vienna* overtook us, and brought welcome Letters out of *Christendom*.

Our last Station but one was within two hours journey of Constantinople, where we

staid two dayes in Tents, while all things were prepar'd for our advance to that City; in order to which, the same day we removed, my Lord of *Winchelsea*, his Majesties then Ambassadour sent his Secretary and Train together with the English Merchants, to complement and accompany his Excellency, whose entrance into *Constantinople* was pompous and solemn, and with all the usual Ceremonies of greatness.

My Lord, (though he had a fair Quarter assign'd him near his Excellency) yet invited before to my Lord of *Winchelsea* House, directly went thither, with his Brother and Retinue, and was

very

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very nobly receiv'd and entertain'd. I, who for a while had been sick (even to death) in the Journey, soon found my recovery there, by my noble Lord of *Winchelsea* favour, and my Ladies greatest charity and goodness, whose incomparable Vertues surpassing all expression, I can only with gratitude commemorate, and with silence admire.

Byzantium, the ancient name of the City, was reputed little bigger than the *Serraglio* is now. The principal Trade for fishing, especially for Tunny, which in very great quantities the *Bosphorus* yielded yearly, and o're against the point of the *Serraglio* (which was call'd the

the Golden Horn from the gains of the Fishermen) vast numbers were taken, being driven and frighted thither from the *Chalcedonian* shore, by a white Stone appearing in the bottom of the shallow and transparent Water. *Constantine* the Great, and first Christian Emperour, enlarging and beautifying it with very fair Buildings, and walling it round, establish'd there his Seat, and nam'd it *New Rome*, but after his death, his Successor, in honour of his memory and name, caus'd it to be called *Constantinople*.

It hath since been the Seat of the Emperours of the East, but not without great changes of Fortune, for instead

to Constantinople. 193

head of Christian Emperours,
'tis under the Power and
Domination of a *Mahometan*
Prince, *Mahomet* the Second
having taken it by assault,
and sacrific'd it to the fury of
his Souldiers. This great
disaster to *Christendom* arriv'd
in the year of our Lord, one
thousand four hundred fifty
three, on the nine and twen-
tieth of *May*, and the second
day of *Whitsuntide*, the Feast
of the Holy Ghost, against
whom the Greeks so often
had sinn'd, God punishing
them that day with the loss
of their capital City, to shew
them the enormity of their
sin.

This City, by its apt and
advantageous scituation, may
seem to be built to command

K

all

all the World, for 'tis in the extremity of *Europe*, and separated only from *Asia* by an Arm of the Sea, some half a League broad. The Haven is so deep, and so safe, that Ships of the greatest burthen may ride near the Shore with the greatest security.

The City is in general ill built, and the Streets very narrow, so as in many places neither Chariots nor Wagons can pass. There is only one fair Street, and that is but indifferently large, which traverses the Town to the *Adrianople-gate*. But the Moschees built by several Emperours are very noble Structures, and all in imitation of *Santa Sophia*, which is the

to Constantinople. 195

the only Church preserved from ruine at the taking of *Constantinople*, and which for the beauty of the Edifice, the Turks were contented to profane, by converting it into a Mosque.

This Church was built by *Justinian* the Emperour, who for the building of it imploy'd the Revenue of *Egypt*, which continu'd seventeen years, and when he had finish'd it, and saw the beauty of it, he bragg'd he had surpass'd King *Solomon* in the structure of his Temple.

Near it he erected a very fair Monastery, where the *Serraglio* is now, and endow'd it with a Revenue of eight hundred thousand Crowns, maintaining nine

hundred Priests there for the service of the Temple.

Near *Sancta Sophia*, the *Serraglio* (divided from the City by a Wall, and wash'd on two sides by the Sea) contains three miles in circuit, which, the goodly Groves of Cypresses considered, the Gardens and Fountains, with the Plains, and other Objects of delight, is a place of variety of pleasure.

I speak very sparingly of the *Serraglio*, because several others have said enough of it, and more than is usually discover'd to Strangers.

In the great *Piazza* (which the *Greeks* call'd the *Hippodrome*,

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drome, and the Emperours design'd for the Races of Horses) we saw two antick Pyramids, three brazen Serpents so wreathed and twined together, that nothing is free but the Head.

Near the end of the Town, towards the North, the ruins of the ancient Palace of *Constantine* remain, where so many Christian Emperours had formerly their residence, and near the said ruins, is the Church and Habitation of the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

There are several great places in the City, which are called *Besestines*, which resemble our Exchanges, where all sorts of things may be

K 3 bought,

bought, and there is too a Market of Slaves, where they sell Men and Women, in the last of which the Jews traffick much, and gain extreamly by, for they buy them young and handsome, and teaching them to work with the Needle, to dance, sing and play on several Instruments, put them off with great advantage, which they do too out of policy, as well as for lucre, for the Women thus prefer'd to the Court, out of gratitude to the Jews, do them many good offices.

In the middle of the City is the old *Serraglio*, which *Mahomet* the Second built, as well for his own, as his Successours residence, but they liking the new better,
as

to Constantinople. 199

as being more healthful and pleasanter, abandon'd it to the service of the *Grand Signiors* Women when he dyes, where they languish out the residue of their dayes.

The *Armenians* have a great space inclos'd in the City, where the Patriarch inhabits, whose Church is poor and little, and there are yet the remains of a Hall, where a Council was held.

There are two great Inclosures, where the *Janizaries* are lodg'd, when the Army is out of the Field, where they live in great order and discipline.

A Journey

In an Angle of the City is the Castle of the seven Towers, where the *Sultan* keeps the Prisoners of note he puts not to death, and here *Sultan Osman* was strangled by his Subjects.

The Burrough of *Galata*, which is separated by the Haven, hath much better Houses than the City, for it belonging to the *Genoueses* was surrendred on composition, and so kept from ruine, and this is the reason the Churches of the Catholics were preserv'd and intire. Here and at *Pera* the Christians for the most part inhabit, where they have the free exercise of their Churches and Religion.

O're

to Constantinople. 201

O're against the *Serraglio*, on the *Asian* Shore, is the Burrough of *Scutary*, where the *Caravanes* meet together, which go into *Persia*, to *Aleppo*, and *Damascus*, and other Eastern parts. On the side of the said *Scutary*, are the Fragments and remains of the ancient City *Chalcedon*, so celebrated for the general Council in the time of the Emperour *Martianus*.

The Shore of the *Thracian Bosphorus*. (which discharges its Waters into the *Mediterranean*) is full of pleasant Villages and Houses of delight, and at the mouth of it (some eighteen miles distant from *Constantinople*) on a Rock which advances into the Sea, in the form of
K 5 near

near an Island, is a Pillar of white Marble, which is called *Pompey's Pillar*, erected, as reported, when he defeated *Mithridates*.

About two or three Leagues from the Town, where the Channel is most narrow, two Castles well provided of Artillery are built, to hinder the passage of Vessels they are willing to stop.

Round about the Town there are nothing but Grave-stones and Monuments of the dead, which no sooner we had past, but the Countrey was as fertile as pleasant, the Valleys and Hills being variously beautified with Objects of pleasure.

to Constantinople. 203

Three Leagues from the City there is a vast confluence of Waters, conserv'd in a Cistern of a very great circuit and magnitude; not far from which place, to joyn and bring two Mountains together; three Arches are erected, the one above the other, from whence the Water runs in that plenty to the City, that besides the publick Fountains, and those in the Houses of *Basbas*, eight hundred are supply'd in the Moschees.

As for the Provisions of *Constantinople*, there is no want of any thing, Wheat, Wine and Flesh of all sorts, being there in great abundance and cheapness, and as for the Fish, there are alwayes

wayes great quantities of the same, and those very good, as Turbutts, Soles, Mulletts and the like, as during our stay there, which was above three months, we found by experience.

But to return to the Ambassadour, the *Camaccan* of *Constantinople* sent two Gallies to his Excellency (each Galley having four hundred and eighty six Oars, and five Men at an Oar, all Christians, but most of them *Russians* and *Polanders*) to carry him with his Comrades and Retinue, to a pleasant Garden-house on the *Bosphorus*, where he feasted us nobly, and for the Ambassadors divertisement, caused dancing, and tricks to be shew'd after

to Constantinople. 205

after dinner, but on our way
thither, the Galley his Excel-
lency was in, ran foul on
another, and was in some
danger.

On the third of October
the Sultan return'd from his
Maritime Expedition, and
the Grand Visier feasted the
Ambassadour at his Gar-
den.

On the tenth of Novem-
ber his Excellency had his
second and last Audience of
the Sultan (no Ambassadour
having oftner than twice, to
wit, at his coming and going
away) in order to which, the
Grand Visier sent him Horses
and Furniture for himself
and his Retinue. He enter'd
into the Serraglio at the prin-
cipal Gate near *sancta Sophia*,
which

which was guarded by five and twenty *Capigis*, or Porters, where we saw a spacious Court, and a Fabrick on the left hand, which anciently was the *Sacristy* to *Sancta Sophia*, but the Turks keep the Armes there at present which they took from the Christians, as well at the taking of *Constantinople*, as in other *Encounters*. On the right hand is a Structure, which serves for an *Infirmary* for the sick of the *Serraglio*. This Court we rode into, but alighted at the second, which was guarded as the former, and his Excellency was received with the same State and ceremony, as before at *Adrianople*.

And w

On

to Constantinople: 207

On the eighteenth the Ambassadour and Resident din'd with the *Grand Visier*, who gave them *Castans*, which were lined with Sables.

On the third of December the *Grand Signior* hunted, a sport he loves much, and is in this manner. Several thousands of Peasants beat and drive a whole Wood, while the *Sultan* and his Followers stand in an open place with the Dogs, which run at any Game, sparing nothing that comes forth, though unfit to be kill'd.

When the *Sultan* had done, the *Grand Visier* presented him with five Purfes of Dollars, as also with two Vests, the two Vests he disliked,

A Journey

ked, and four of the Purſes he gave to his Pages, and the other among the Peaſants, who frequently, when the *Grand Signior* hunts, through extremity of Cold, are frozen to death in the Woods.

On the ſeventh the Ambaſſadour had audience of the *Grand Viſier*, and on the tenth of the *Teſtardar*, or Treasuſer general, both of which gave *Caſtanns*.

But the day of our departure being come (which was on the one and twentieth inſtant) the Ambaſſadour full of glory (though many of his Train had been ſwept away by death) went away with a greater Retinue, by the addition of the Captives, which he carried with him.

to Constantinople. 209

him. O how the poor Christians, which he left sad behind, regretted the loss and the absence of that Guest, from whom they had received such abundance of comfort, and now were apprehensive, they should never see again.

We went not away in the order and manner we came, for the Ambassadour being gone, all that were in Waggon, afraid to be hindmost, made all the haste they could, and some made more haste than good speed, for between *Constantinople* and *Ponte Picciolo* (the place of our abode for that night) many Waggon were unserviceable by their jostling one another, till refitted and amended,

amended, and here lay a Wheel, and there a broken Axeltree.

The next morning we departed, and continuing our journey towards *Belgrade*, returned the same way by which we came thence, nothing intervening of moment, only at *Sackarcoi*, an *Arabian* with his Torch in his hand (who led us in the dark) and some others with their *Bufali*, were frozen to death, while they slept on the ground. Doctor *Metzger* likewise, the Secretary of the Embassy, as also of the Council of War to the Emperour, who fell mad at *Constantinople*, expired at *Nissa*, and was buried near the Town in the Sepulchre of the *Raguseans*. At

to Constantinople. 211

At *Belgrade* (where we staid till the thirteenth of *February*, the day of our departure) I wanting some Gloves, desired a Jew to help me to a pair, which he readily undertook, and brought several to me, but all for one hand, for the Turks were but one.

Two dayes being spent in ferrying the Horses, the Coaches and Waggon over the River of *Sava*, (where the Turks with their Whips forced all idle gazers to lend a helping hand) on the fourteenth we came to *Columbitza*, a Village underground, the Houses of which we were glad to creep into on our Knees.

Nitrovitz

A Journey

Nitrovitz was next, where we staid the following day, and then came to *Valkovar* and *Esseck*, the latter of which is a walled Town, where we saw a great Gun, which was nineteen foot long, and several Heads of Christians, which were set up on Poles. The Streets were plank'd with Timber, and we past a Wooden-bridge three or four miles in length, which was over the *Drava*, and the many Moorish places we met with.

Without the Town was a *Gaunch*, or double Gallows, full of Hooks, on which Malefactors were thrown head-long down, and as they were caught, had either a quicker, or a lingering death.

The

to Constantinople. 213

The next place was *Berno-
var*, then *Mobachz*, and after-
wards *Battaseck*.

Secksar, a place finely seat-
ed: (where we saw the re-
mains of an old Christian
Church, and the ruins of a
large Building) was our
Station for two dayes, and
Pax received us next. *Foot-
var*, *Tschankurtaran* and *Er-
chin*, all Towns on the *Da-
nube*, we passed through af-
terwards, and arrived at *Bu-
da*, some two miles from
whence we were met by the
Spahyes, and march'd
through the *Janizaries*,
which on both sides the way
stood expecting us in their
Armes, while many great
Guns were discharged from
the Castle and City. Here
we.

we staid thirteen dayes, and fixty Slaves, *Hungarians* and *Germans*, were released; the *Visier* shewing the Ambassa-dour all imaginable civility, and causing the like Skirmish on horseback, to be done and performed at *Buda*, as was before at *Adrianople* for his Excellencies divertisement. While we staid in this Town, the Turks had their *Rama-san* or Lent, which continues a whole Moon, and changes every year, during which time, they neither eat nor drink till the Stars do appear, and then they eat and drink what they will, and all the night too if they please, at what time burning Lamps are set round all the Steeples of the Moschees, which make

to Constantinople. 215

a fine Shew. The *Ramazan* being over, they feast three dayes together and rejoyce, that being their *Biram* or *Easter*.

On the fourteenth of *March* we departed from *Buda*, two hundred Horse conducting, and the Turkish Trumpets sounding as we march'd, for at least a League together.

That day we came to *Verrumar*, and the next to *Strigonium* or *Gran*, the *Begue* of which place in his Coat of Male, met us out of the Town with five hundred Horse, and two Companies of Foot:

The Castle is on a Hill, and the prospect from thence towards the *Danube* most pleasing

sing and alluring, the eye being boundless and wearied, as it were, with Objects of delight ; but the Town looks like a Carcass, no care being taken for repairing of the Walls.

The Seat of an Archbishop is turn'd into a Cottage, and of sacred become profane. The Chappel of Saint *Adalbert* is employ'd in *Mahometan* uses, yet still on the Wall the Annunciation of our Lady remains, and escaped the fury of the Soldiers, which destroy'd all things else.

In the Suburbs there's a Pond which continually smoaks, where Frogs croak all the Winter, which is caused by the much sulphureous matter

to Constantinople. 217

matter in the bottom. And not far from the City a sad Spectacle was seen, to wit, many Heads of poor Christians pil'd up on a heap, which exceeded a thousand. They were taken at *Barchan*, and kill'd in cold blood by the *Vissers* command, who to satiate his unquenchable thirst of humane slaughter, had them pickt out one by one, and kill'd before his face, as he lay in his Tent.

After three dayes stay at *Gran*, we advanced to *Nemeth*, and the next day arrived at *Hatch*, the place of exchange, and our much desired Haven. But we met even here with some difficulties and stops: The Turkish Ambassadour returning from *Vien-*

A Journey

na to Comorra, and minding more his interest then the honour of his Master, hover'd there up and down, on one pretence or other, but would not quit the place, unless he first receiv'd an arrear of some Pay of the Emperours Allowance. In the meantime Count *Lestey*, who on a great Plain (where no Meat could be had, nor any the least shelter from the Wind and the Cold, which were very piercing and great) stood expecting his arrival, and had continued there some six or seven hours, grew impatient at his stay.

The five hundred Horse, which convoy'd us from *Gran*, and were ignorant of the

to Constantinople. 219

the cause, were amaz'd, and so unsatisfied, that they drew up together, and began to look about them: The motion and agitation of our Bodies, was the only means we had of resisting the Weather, while the Messengers went between, but still without success.

The Obstacle was discover'd at last, and 'twas publickly divulg'd, that the *Ottoman* Ambassadors pre-tensions to Money, which had been made good, and otherwise allow'd him, occasion'd that disorder.

This no sooner was known, but resented by his Excellency, with the greatest indignation, who in so long a Journey had not made the

least scruple in any thing of that nature, but still prefer'd the glory of the Emperour his Master, and the publick advantage, before his own private concerns. When he therefore saw with whom he was to deal, he resolv'd to go back with all his Retinue to *Buda*, and acquaint the *Vizier* there with the Turkish Ambassadors sordid nature and avarice; in order to which he caused his Coachman to turn about his Horses, and bad him go on. But the *Basha* of *Funkircken* and the *Begue* of *Strigonium* (more sensible of the *Grand Signiors* honour than the Turkish Ambassador) besought him to desist from that purpose, and promis'd their

to Constantinople. 221

their Ambassadour should quickly leave *Comorra*, and if he should be refractory, they with their own hands would force him from the Town.

The Turkish Ambassadour was summon'd accordingly, and durst not disobey, but came towards the evening, and the Ambassadors soon after, with the same state and ceremony as before, arriv'd at the middle Post, and made the exchange.

Passing by *Comorra* (which welcom'd our return into *Christendom* with the discharge of many Cannon) we came very late to a Village, which was Tributary to the Turks.

A Journey

The next day about noon we arriv'd at *Raab*, where Count *Montecuculi* the Governour met us out of the Town, to which as we approached, the great Guns proclaimed our arrival and welcome, and not only the Souldiers drawn out of the Garrison, but those too on the Works gave us several Volleys.

The next day was dedicated to feasting and mirth, the Cannon in the Garrison amounting to one hundred and sixty, being all discharg'd for joy.

The *Mahometans* (when Masters of the Town) made under the Market-place, a deep and dismal Prison, which hath no other light, but

to Constantinople. 203

but that which goes in at the top through great Iron Bars. Thither several poor Turks (faln into the Pit designed for others) came up to breath fresh Air, and beg some relief, which was readily given them.

We lodg'd the three and twentieth at *Altemburg*, and dining the next day at *Pruck*, came to *Swehet* that evening.

Hither the Emperour sent Horses for our entrance into *Vienna*, which when we came near, we made a halt a while, and put into order, march'd two and two abreast to the Emperours Palace; all the Streets we past through, and the Windows on both sides being throng'd with Spectators.

The Ambassadour alighting at the Palace aforesaid, went up the great Stairs, and passing through the Rooms came to the Presence-chamber, all the Cavaliers, and those of his Retinue of fashion attending his Excellency.

Then the Emperour withdrew with the Ambassadour alone, and when they had been private a while, the Cavaliers were called in, who likewise for some time were together with his Majesty; after which we were admitted, and all had the honour to kiss the Emperours Hand. The like order was observed in our waiting on the Empress, whose Hand we likewise kist.

to Constantinople. 225

I should now relate, with what joy and feasting Count *Lesley* was received by his Friends and Alliances, but the Embassy ending here, I shall end too my Relation, and give no further trouble to the Reader.

FINIS.

255

I should now relate with
what joy and feeling Count
Talley was received by his
Friends and Associates, but
the Society could hear
but and too my Relation
and given further trouble
to the Reader.

FINIS.

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